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# OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND





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# OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND



LIFTING THE VEIL OF DARKNESS

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# OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND

VOL. XVII

MAY, 1923

NO. 1

Editor, CHARLES B. HAYES, 41 Union Square West, New York, New York

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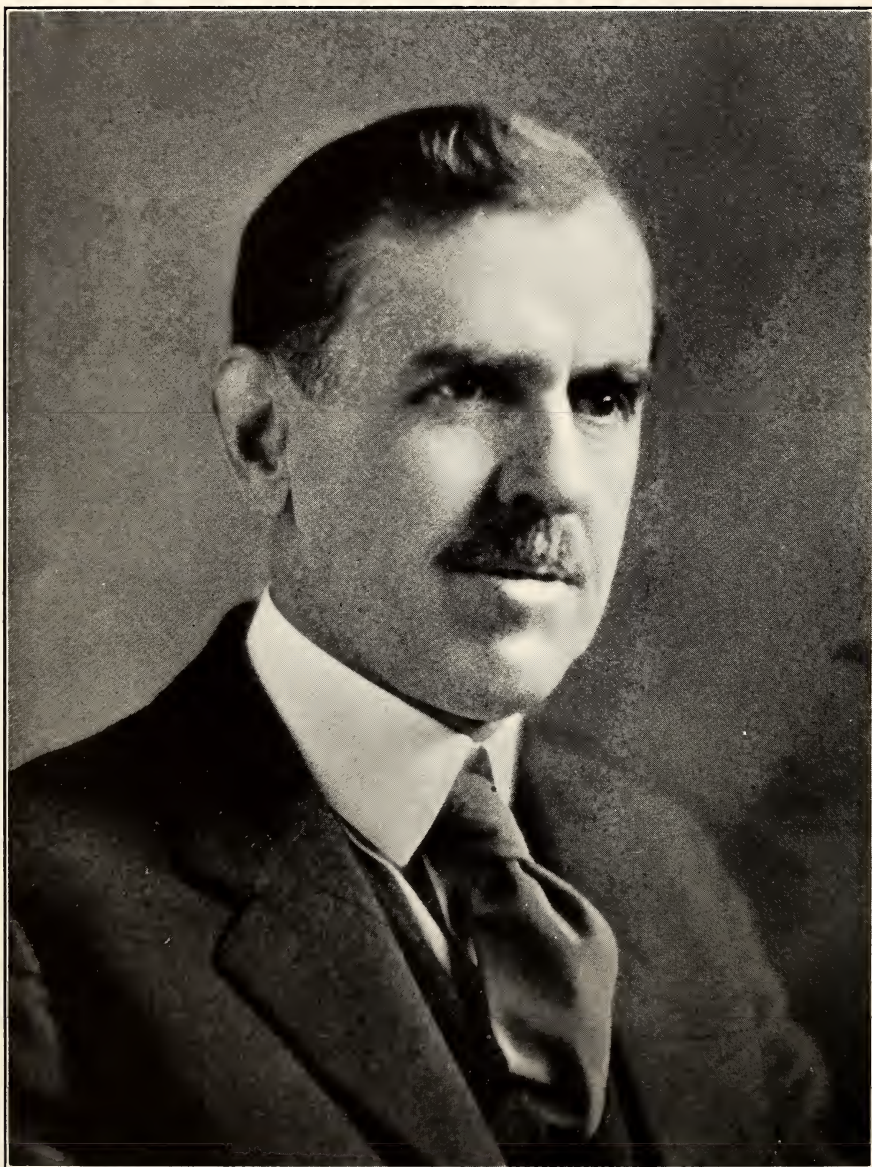
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*CHARLES F. F. CAMPBELL*

## The "Outlook for the Blind" and its Retiring Editor

By H. RANDOLPH LATIMER, *Former Acting Director-General, American Foundation for the Blind.*



IN a recent letter to the writer, Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell, founder of the OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND, and to date its one and only editor, writes substantially as follows:

"When I began the publication of the OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND in 1907, it was with the positive hope and expectation that a national organization for the blind would be created to take over or to underwrite this definite piece of work. I have dreamed this dream for sixteen years, and now it has come true."

About the same time, Mr. Edward E. Allen, director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, writes concerning the OUTLOOK:

"As to its value, I cannot but think this great as a coordinating organ of our work. Considering that its form and content have been largely a one-man enterprise, the OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND has been mighty good and useful. If more people would take hold and really help it, it would be made more useful, of course, and more interesting, especially to those who thus participate."

Mr. Robert B. Irwin, one of the most thoughtful, thorough, and forward-looking of all our blind men, writes:

"I think that Mr. Campbell should receive credit for having built up and carried the burden of this publication which has, in my opinion, done more than any one force to make the work for the blind a national movement rather than a group of isolated, independent efforts."

The foregoing three paragraphs tell in general the excellent service the OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND has given in work for the blind during the past sixteen years. But they do not tell anything of the time and work which Mr. Campbell has given gratuitously to this enterprise. Moreover, Mr. Campbell's hope long deferred of a

national organization to underwrite the magazine, realized only now when circumstances have borne him practically beyond the pale of work for the blind, is a spiritual contribution to the cause which can never be interpreted in terms of material values.

Few of us who were actively engaged in work for the blind as far back as 1907 will fail to realize that we are all working together these days with infinitely more intelligence and sympathy than we were at that time. Those of us who have been thoughtfully watching the growth of work for the blind all these years agree fully with Mr. Irwin that no one agency has been as potent as the *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND* in bringing this work to a point where it may be justly termed a profession. For this, in all common justice, the lion's share of the credit belongs to Mr. Campbell. When the rest of us, having done our daily tasks, were peacefully sleeping, the editor of the *OUTLOOK* must have been burning his midnight oil by the gallon, and renewing his faith as best he might in the ultimate as well as the immediate service this magazine might prove to be to the blind. It has never by any manner of means measured up to its editor's ideal of what it should be, but it is exceedingly doubtful that any other person, under the circumstances, could have accomplished anything approaching what he has done. Those who have deprecated the value of the *OUTLOOK* are, in the main, those who have contributed little if anything of a constructive nature either to the *OUTLOOK* itself or to the content of its pages; and we are disposed to say with Mr. Allen that, considering it has been largely a one-man job, and a sideline at that, the *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND* has been very good and useful indeed. Moreover, had more of the leading workers for the blind contributed of their best thought to its pages, the magazine would, of course, have been more valuable to us all.

As it stands, the pages of the *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND*, stretching over the past sixteen years, contain a priceless accumulation of the best thought of the profession which cannot be found elsewhere; and to its one and only editor belongs our eternal thanks for having begged, borrowed, or obtained this information from a preoccupied, hard-working, and always busy profession.

As the retiring temporary director-general of the American Foundation for the Blind, which organization is now taking over the publication of the *OUTLOOK*, it affords me exceeding great pleasure to express to Mr. Campbell in the name of the Foundation—the official organ of the profession, the dream of his life—the sincere thanks and appreciation of all thoughtful readers of the *OUTLOOK*, for the excellent service he has given to the cause during these many years.



## American Foundation Headquarters

*The American Foundation for the Blind Organizes Staff and Establishes  
Permanent Headquarters in New York City*



ON January 1, 1923, the American Foundation for the Blind established permanent headquarters in New York City. The announcement is one of general interest among all concerned with work for the blind. The Foundation was organized and incorporated some two years ago as a central agency for nationwide service for the blind. The movement was fostered by associations and agencies, state, national and local, interested in the blind, and the plans of organization were worked out with care by many leaders among such agencies. The general plan of the Foundation, with its several bureaus, has come to be generally known. The period intervening since the establishment of the Foundation has been one of gradual development for all the plans of the organization under the official leadership of Mr. M. C. Migel of New York City, as President of the Corporation; Mr. H. R. Latimer, Pittsburgh, Pa., as Director-General; together with an Executive Committee of experienced and deeply interested workers for the blind. The year of 1921 was one of developing plans and increasing usefulness.

At meetings held on October 26 and November 22, 1922, the Board of Trustees completed plans for the forward movement which is now fully under way. The offices of the Foundation

in New York are at 701 Hartford Building, 41 Union Square West, New York City. Dr. Joseph C. Nate of that city has been called to the office of Director-General of the Foundation. Mr. Charles B. Hayes, formerly Director of the Division of the Blind, Board of Education, Boston, Massachusetts, becomes Director of the Bureau of Information and Publicity, and Editor of the OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND, as now issued under the auspices of the Foundation. Mr. Robert B. Irwin, formerly Supervisor of Classes for the Blind in the Public Schools of Ohio, is the Director of the Bureau of Research. The Bureau of Education will for the present be directed by the above-named staff.

These workers are actively engaged in promoting the extensive program of the Foundation under its slogan of "Nation-wide Service for the Blind," and are everywhere meeting with hearty co-operation. Messrs. Hayes and Irwin are well known among all who serve the interests of the blind. Dr. Nate comes to the work from a somewhat different field of activity, yet one whose requirements are analogous in many important respects to the purposes of the American Foundation for the Blind. His work has been that of Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Ad-



ministrative Committee of that Board in accepting his resignation has passed the following resolutions:

"It is with much regret that the Administrative Committee of the Board of Education accepts the resignation of Dr. Joseph C. Nate from our official staff, to become the Director-General of the American Foundation for the Blind. We regard this transfer as a compliment both to Dr. Nate and to this Board, and are glad to have been able to provide so well qualified a leader for such a beneficent undertaking.

"We desire to express our high appreciation of the able and efficient service Dr. Nate has rendered in his official relations to our own work. His personal qualities have commanded our esteem. His many-sided skill, patience, industry, and courtesy have compelled our admiration and respect. The Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served so long and so well in various important official capacities, will count him, whatever his work may be, as always among her active and honored sons.

"On behalf of the Board of Education, the Committee bids Dr. Nate 'God speed.' We anticipate for him increasing distinction and success as a friend and helper of those who live in the darkness of one of the most severe of human handicaps. We pray that in his new duties he may be blessed and that he may be a blessing to those for whom he labors. We know that his colleagues will promptly find in him a workman that needeth not to be ashamed and a brother well beloved."

### ROBERT B. IRWIN

The appointment of Robert B. Irwin to the position of Director of the Bureau of Research of the American Founda-

tion for the Blind brings to this new work a record of thorough training and wide experience. He is a man whose breadth of vision, clarity of thought, open-mindedness, and sympathy make him especially adapted for such a position. An unselfish devotion to high ideals, together with sound judgment and integrity in carrying them out, has made it possible for Mr. Irwin to accomplish many things for those who are handicapped by lack of sight.



In 1901 Mr. Irwin graduated from the Washington State School for the Blind. After a year spent as a traveling salesman he entered the University of Washington, graduating with a B.A. degree in 1906. In 1907 he received an M.A. degree from Harvard University and spent two additional years in the Harvard Graduate School. The school year of 1908-1909 was devoted to a study of work for the blind under the direction of Paul Hanus of the Division of Educa-

tion in Harvard University. During this year he traveled about the country visiting and studying on the ground the work of the best institutions and organizations for the blind which the United States and Canada had to offer.

In September, 1909, he was called to Cleveland to serve as director of industries for blind men under the Cleveland Society for the Blind, and to organize and supervise the Department for the Blind in the public schools of that city. The following year he relinquished his position with the Cleveland Society for the Blind to give his full time to the supervision of the Cleveland Classes for the Blind, which position he held until February of 1923 when he resigned to become Director of the Research Bureau of the American Foundation for the Blind. In 1915 Mr. Irwin was invited to make a survey of the work for blind children in Cincinnati, and the same year was engaged during part time to act as supervisor of the reorganized department for the blind in the public schools of that city. One city after another in Ohio invited Mr. Irwin to organize its classes for the blind and to act as supervisor of this work. In January, 1923, when he was called to the American Foundation for the Blind he had supervisory connections with departments for the blind in ten cities of that state.

In 1916 Mr. Irwin served on a committee of five who made a survey of the work of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind. In 1922 he was employed by the Minnesota Commission for the Blind to investigate and report on educational work carried on in the state of Minnesota.

In 1913 and 1914 Mr. Irwin served on a committee of two citizens to act with

the county commissioners in an advisory capacity in the administration of blind relief of Cuyahoga County in which the city of Cleveland is situated. During this time the blind relief of that county was reorganized in accordance with modern social practice. In 1917 Mr. Irwin was engaged by the Red Cross Institute for the Blind to make a survey of the blind relief administration in eight different states. The results of this investigation were embodied in a monograph which has had a marked influence on the blind relief legislation enacted in several states since its publication.

In the summers of 1921 and 1922 Mr. Irwin conducted a course for home teachers of the blind at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

For the past eight years he has acted as editor of the clear type series of books, which includes all of the text books used in sight saving classes in this country. From 1911 to 1913 he was a member of the Uniform Type Committee of the American Association of Workers for the Blind. Since 1917 he has served on the Commission on Uniform Type for the Blind. In 1911 Mr. Irwin organized the Howe Publishing Society for the Blind, and for twelve years has been president of that organization. He is treasurer of the American Association of Workers for the Blind.

Mr. Irwin has long been interested in research in many lines connected with various phases of work for the blind. The value of his broad experience and seven years of university training are enhanced by the strength of a fine personality, which fit him pre-eminently for the position of Director of the Research Bureau of the American Foundation.

### CHARLES B. HAYES

When the American Foundation for the Blind appointed its Director of the Bureau of Information and Publicity, and Editor of the *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND*, it took unto itself a man born in Massachusetts, having a Clark College education and one who for the most part of his life has dealt with human problems.

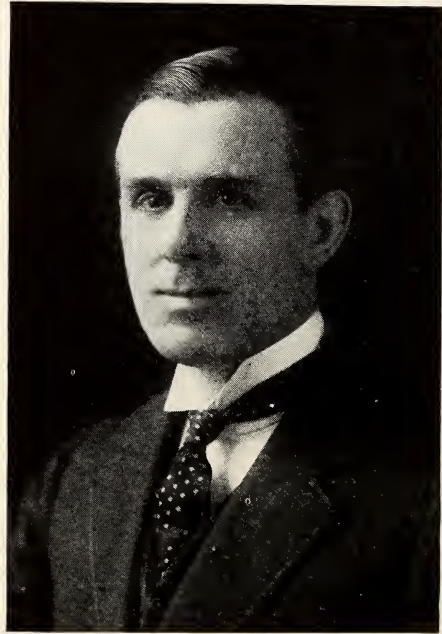
Mr. Hayes has had wide scope for his development. For several years he taught in private and public schools in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York City. In 1912 he was Director of the Cathedral Schools in Havana, Cuba. Later he took a special course in the New York School of Philanthropy—now School of Social Work—and for five years he was in Brooklyn, New York, where he organized and directed the Brooklyn Exchange and Training School for the Blind.

In March, 1917, Mr. Hayes, with associate workers, gave the first lectures on the Education of the Blind at Teachers' College, Columbia University. In 1917 he was appointed as the General Superintendent of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind. In 1918 the Massachusetts legislature reorganized the Commission for the Blind, and Governor Samuel McCall appointed Mr. Hayes a member and Director of the Commission for a term of five years.

In 1919 Vice-President Calvin T. Coolidge, then Governor of Massachusetts, appointed Mr. Hayes a member of the Commission to study the question relating to rehabilitating the war and civilian disabled in Massachusetts. During this year Mr. Hayes was elected secretary to the American

Association of Workers for the Blind, which office he now holds. In 1920 he was again appointed by the Governor to serve as a member of a special Commission relative to the Registration, Care and Relief of Blind Persons in Massachusetts.

In 1921, with Mr. Edward E. Allen,



Director of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Mr. Hayes organized a Department on the Education of the Blind at the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University. The Department has completed its third course of lectures with Mr. Allen as its Director.

In 1922 Governor Channing H. Cox appointed Mr. Hayes a member of a Special Commission for the Handicapped in Massachusetts. Among other connections Mr. Hayes is a member of the Council of the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of



the Adult Blind; Treasurer of the Child Welfare Association of Boston and member of the Loan Committee of the Massachusetts Traders' Union.

With a long and valuable experience behind him, Mr. Hayes is well fitted for the work with the American Foundation, and workers for the blind in this country will await with interest the development of plans and ideals of the Foundation which are under his direction.

### THE FUTURE OF THE DICTAPHONE OPERATOR WITHOUT SIGHT

By MARIAN C. SIBLEY

The future of the dictaphone operator without sight offers all the possibilities and promise of the open door. In the modern world with its demand for con-



centrated efficiency the position of the dictaphone is irrevocably established. Given a person of well rounded education, sound business training, and *without* sight, you have concentrated efficiency in the transcriber—"without sight" because the chances of distraction for the

blind person with ears harnessed to a dictaphone are as nothing compared to the countless claims on the eye and, as often as not, on the ear and tongue of the operator "handicapped" with sight, because the blind person's coordination of ear, brain, and finger is from very necessity unusually well developed. And the blind worker gives unreservedly certain qualities for which there can be no financial remuneration—loyalty, interest in work for work's sake, a determination to make good because he must—invaluable qualities these in the face of present day restlessness and strife.

Accomplishments of the past and present constitute inevitable stepping stones to future developments. I can account for the past of one sightless operator only, but from what I know regarding the excellent work of others this narrative is dull in comparison.

From September, 1918, to September, 1922, I was employed by the American Optical Company, Southbridge, Massachusetts, as a dictaphone operator, one among five to ten sighted transcribers. Each typewriter in the department was equipped with a cyclometer; each typist recorded actual time spent in typing. Frequently my name headed the list; it was never, I think, below second place. There was one girl who might have put me to shame in the matter of speed and production but for her less concentrated application to work. Supervisor not excluded, not one in the department possessed a better English training than mine. It is my opinion that the service rendered my office mates in suggesting correct usage and construction and "listening in" on their cylinders more than offset the necessity for rectifying my typographical errors. How often I en-

vied a certain blind typist who makes an average of but one error a day!

Cylinders were given out in rotation, and there was no difference made in my case except to assign to me many cylinders the accurate transcription of which required rather broader educational background. Often, too, the very weakest, scratchiest records were reserved for me or turned over to me after the girls had given them up as hopeless. Once I really enjoyed transcribing a broken cylinder that had to be held on the machine by elastic bands—but that was in the days before speed became the slogan.

When the Underwood was replaced throughout the plant by the Noiseless typewriter, I might have kept to my old machine so it was whispered to me by some one *not* in authority, but I took the plunge with the rest, despite misgivings and difficulties at first. Now I prefer the Noiseless typewriter to any other make. This is only another instance proving it unnecessary to show special favors to the person without sight.

Not only have I the satisfaction of an assured welcome if ever I choose to return to the service of The American Optical Company, but there is the far more gratifying realization that the position I once held offers a future for a sightless successor.

It is only a matter of time when employers will know from experience that the transcriber without sight represents a one hundred per cent. investment. With each of us now employed working earnestly for the advancement of the cause there will eventually be positions for all who wish them. It is because the future is today in the hands of a competent, confident force that I believe so strongly in the felicitous future of the

dictaphone operator without sight, a future that is just around the corner of tomorrow.

## THE WUNDERMOP

### *History and Development of the Famous Industry for the Blind.*

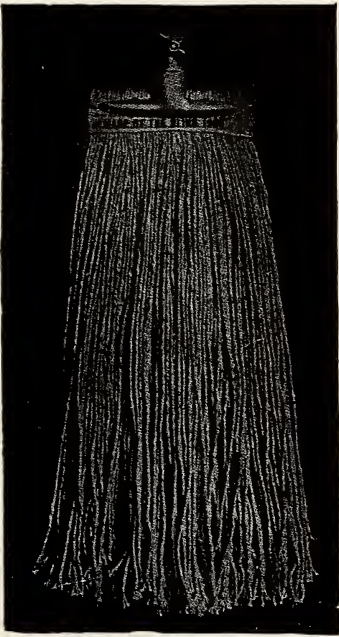
By FREDERICK W. PENDERGAST.

*The "Wundermop," manufactured and sold by the Massachusetts Division of the Blind of the State Department of Education is, without doubt, the best shop employment for blind people that has ever been undertaken. This industry became possible through the efforts of a blind man, who, after trying out other available crafts, discovered that the best and easiest form of employment for the blind consisted in working yarn. The result of his experiments was his invention of the Wundermop, which has proved its merits by an annual increase of sales from sixteen hundred dollars in 1906 to seventy-three thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-one cents in 1922, and this without special effort along selling lines. Better yet is the fact that the Wundermop has always paid all its employees good wages in addition to all other expenses of the mop department, with a large margin over to assist in carrying the other industries. Mop work, therefore, is heartily indorsed as the simplest and most profitable industry for the blind so far brought to our knowledge.—THE EDITOR.*

Mop manufacturing is the best industry possible for blind men and women. I have tried everything I could think of, but always came back to mop work.

About twenty years ago I turned my attention to manufacturing mop handles, obtaining a patent on a form of clamp or mop-holder. After selling these for some time, I conceived the idea of making a special mop to go with the handle. I applied for a patent on this new mop, and manufactured and sold Wundermops for about a year before leasing both the mop and the handle patents to the Massachusetts Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the Adult Blind, which was just beginning to seek the establishment of industries for blind persons on their lists who needed assistance and were able to work. Through this activity came the appointment of a State Commission for the Blind under control of the state government, now consolidated with the State Department of Education,

as the Division of the Blind. The Massachusetts Commission for the Blind took over all industries started by the Association, the latter continuing its oversight of welfare activities. I was employed by the Commission for about two years as superintendent of the mop department. During this period the mop trade developed rapidly, the selling end being handled chiefly by my brother, John A. Pendergast, who sold Wundermops to all the



principal stores in the vicinity of Boston, as well as to many of the large office buildings and municipal departments throughout Greater Boston. He also started the sale of Wundermops in New York City, which was eventually handled by a jobber named Samuel Lewis, who has supplied some of the Federal Government Departments and has distributed the mops through many large cities.

From the very first, the Wundermop industry proved to be highly satisfactory.

It grew rapidly, and always has paid a considerable margin of profit over and above all operating expenses, helping carry the other departments of the Massachusetts Commission Industries for the Blind.

It is not essential that industries for the blind shall depend upon subsidies. I expect to see them become self-supporting.

The advantage of working yarn is very plain to be seen. Yarn comes in skeins or long chains, and can be handled by almost any blind person with little or no waste. That is, we can cut off twelve ounces of yarn and make a twelve-ounce mop. What little trimming there is on the ends of the yarn after the mop is made is not enough to count as waste; besides, yarn does not require sorting or sizing, or dyeing, or any other extra work, as in the case of broom corn which also requires more or less seeing help. Mops can be made entirely by blind people, by women as well as by men. They are easy to put up in packages, and can be shipped separately from the handles when desired. Moreover, mops are taking the place of brooms and brushes to a very noticeable extent, thus yearly becoming more and more a staple article. In years gone by, mops were used only for scrubbing purposes, now they are utilized in all kinds of cleaning. Where protected by a patent, and that patent held exclusively for the benefit of blind workers, a mop that has demonstrated unusually marketable qualities is, beyond argument, the article to exploit.

In connection with the facts just stated, I may add that I have obtained recently two patents on mops that will cover every variety in size and use required in the mop line. The processes



are so simple that it will be perfectly feasible for all institutions providing employment for the blind to undertake their manufacture, since no seeing help is needed, except possibly, for instruction at the outset. I am holding these two



patents, as I have held that on the Wundermop, to provide industry for the blind. I have proved out the merits of these new mops by placing them on the market during the last year, and find that they meet with ready sales and good profits. I think they have a future superior to the Wundermop.

I have been working on these and other patents since establishing the Wundermop with the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, from whose employ I withdrew for the purpose of further experiments on mops and brooms, seek-

ing to discover what are the most practical forms of these articles blind people could manufacture in addition to the Wundermop. I obtained four broom patents for manufacture from fibre without use of broom corn, as well as several other mop patents. After all these years of study and experimenting, I recommend mop manufacturing to all institutions for employment of the blind.

### MACHINE SHOE REPAIRING

By MELVIN HASLIP

Last winter I was out of employment, with a mother depending on me and a home partly paid for. What to do I did not know. A friend told me to go and see Mr. Angove, State Supervisor of Civilian Rehabilitation Work in Michigan, State Department of Public Instruction. Well, I went. We had a talk and in a very short time he found out what I could best do. I asked him to get me a job in a factory. Without raising my hopes, the Rehabilitation Division tried hard to locate a factory job for me, but thousands of skilled men were walking the streets and chances were small. Two days later I called at his office, only to find that there was no chance of getting in a shop, as men were being laid off daily. This was during the time of the industrial unrest. We discussed various occupations which seemed practical for blind men to work at, and we finally decided that shoe repairing was worth trying. I had repaired my old shoes by nailing a piece of leather on over the original sole, but never had seen a machine used in this line of work. We talked it over and on the sixth of June last the Rehabilitation Division sent me to Saginaw as a trainee in the shoe repair



*Michigan's sightless shoe repair shop. Standing at the finishing machine in the rear is Mr. Frank T. Perrigo, instructor, himself totally blind. At his left is Mr. Melvin Haslip, the first apprentice and graduate. Since this picture was taken, additional machinery has been provided and the shop has been remodeled so that the men may be seen at work from the main thoroughfare. The first man on the left has only been blind two years.*

shop. There was a lot to learn, and believe me, I did not let an opportunity of finding out anything pertaining to shoes go by.

This shop in Saginaw was made possible because Mr. Perrigo, a blind man, applied to the Rehabilitation Division for assistance. Through a personal interview with the State Supervisor, it was learned that Mr. Perrigo had made some progress as a shoe repairman on his own initiative. His desire was to move to a larger town and start up in business. The State Division of Rehabilitation recommended Saginaw for two reasons. First, it is a good sized town and would offer enough custom trade to carry on the work. Second, the Institution for the Blind is located there. If the enter-

prise proved successful, other blind people could be trained at the shop and their board and room taken care of at the Institution. A building was rented and I was sent there to assist Mr. Perrigo. When I arrived there I found nothing but an old store with a lot of machinery in crates, shipped there by Mr. Perrigo from his former home in Lake View, Michigan. Mr. Perrigo, the owner and instructor, and myself set to work building benches, shelves, etc. Then came the day for us, and that was the beginning of work.

Training green hands was started, and with great results. The men were kept busy nine hours per day. I was the first trainee and felt blue when we went to the wholesale house to purchase a supply



of material for the shop and found that the men in charge thought we had gone foolish and did not care to sell to us. Mr. Perrigo bought a hundred dollars' worth of stock, and we went back to the store. A few days passed, and these men called at the training agency to watch us work. They told other shoe repairmen, and in a short time the most skilled repairmen in Saginaw had called on us to see a blind man work. They gave us many new points, and all that was said was, "If you want anything, just call on me."

Mr. Perrigo started me in heel work. Found this very easy, consequently was advanced a step very shortly. The next was nailing on a tap. This was more difficult, and somewhat slow for me, as he used an awl for making the holes for the nails. I tried nailing without one as sighted men do. Since then a pegging awl is no more of a friend to me than it is to my more fortunate brothers. Next came the finishing machine. The first thing I did was to sand my fingers, but decided mighty quickly that this was not the thing to do. The next pair finished on this machine looked like new to me, they were so smooth, and I rejoiced over it, but the fact of the matter was that the workmanship was very far from perfect.

Now came the sewed soles. Mr. Perrigo had a Gritzner sole-sewer, and it was with this machine that I learned to sew on soles.

Having worked for forty-six months in a large industrial shop, and knowing something about machinery, I was not satisfied with the amount of machines Mr. Perrigo had in his shop. The Gritzner sewing machine is a very practical stitcher for blind men to use. However, I was not satisfied with what this ma-

chine could accomplish so I made a few inquiries about the regular power stitcher usually found in an up-to-date shoe repair shop. One day I went to visit the largest shop in town, and the manager showed me a Victor Rough-Rounder and allowed me to trim some shoes on it. Now appears a heel saw. This was explained to me, and an opportunity to operate it with the proper result. By this time all of the machines which had been used in shoe repairing by sighted people had proved practical for blind people except a power stitcher, and this he would not allow me to touch. I went home rather blue but feeling confident that a stitcher was made which a blind person could operate even though my friend thought it impossible. The very next day a gentleman called at our shop and asked the instructor if he wanted to buy a stitcher. I spoke up and asked the price of the machine. Then I asked the make of it. He told me it was a Landis; well, I had never heard of a Landis, but thought it was my only chance. Then with fear I asked him if he would allow me to try it out if I would come over to his town, and he told me he would. I was broke, and in a strange place, but above all could not allow this opportunity to slip by, so I sold toilet goods after hours, earned my expenses, and went over there. Found on arriving that the machine was an old one well worn out, and was not connected with the power so I could try it out. Turned it over several times and examined it very closely, and was convinced we could operate one of them. Returned home and found a message there for me to call at a given number. I called and found a foreigner there. I asked him who wanted me. He asked me if I wanted to buy a Landis.



I told him I had just looked at one. "Me got a new one," he said, and took me to it. He placed my hands on the machine and then showed me the parts so rapidly that I could not comprehend the mechanism so very well. Then he told me to try it. I shook with fear, but tried it out. The firm was written to and they sent their instructor up on a Sunday. From noon until after midnight we worked on the stitcher, doing a great many things, and the instructor will tell you that I made as good a record as a sighted man.

It is safe to say that the Rehabilitation Division of Michigan has opened to the blind one of the best trades known to our people, and yet it only cost the state a hundred and twenty dollars for training a blind man in this line of work. Seven other young men, totally blind, are now learning the trade and making enviable records.

### Machinery Required

Quotations recently made by the Champion Shoe Machinery Company, St. Louis, Missouri:

|                                                                 |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 6 No. 2 Jacks with 15 lasts and patching block, @ \$23.50 ..... | \$141.00 |
| 1 Combination sole cutter and skiver.....                       | 27.00    |
| 1 Peerless stitcher with foot power.....                        | 530.00   |
| 1 Champion patching machine .....                               | 85.00    |
| 1 Dustless space saver finisher with motor..                    | 165.00   |
| 6 Sets individual tools @ approx. \$12.00....                   | 72.00    |

## HANDIWORK OF BLIND WOMEN

### Preparation of Work

By FRANCES S. REED

*Executive Secretary, Ohio Commission for the Blind*

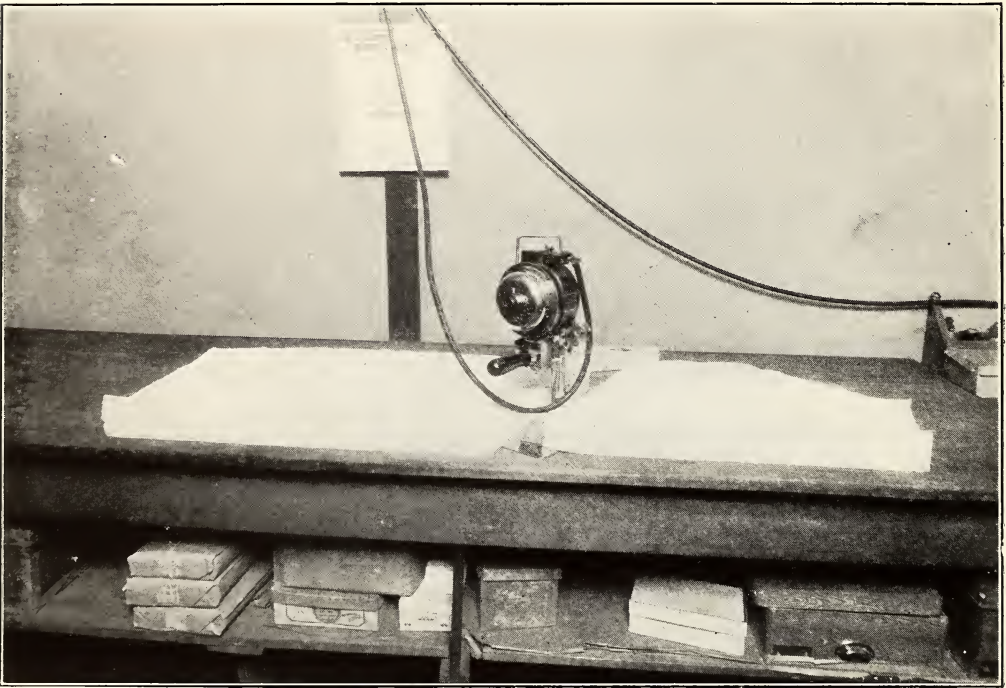
Material is prepared for home workers by experienced cutters, garments are accurately cut by the use of a power machine. It is absolutely essential that the garments be cut properly in order for a blind worker to produce market-

able articles. Aprons are folded in such a manner that the worker without sight, and living alone, can join the band and gores and adjust the pocket so that all work will be uniform. The cut garment with thread and trimming is mailed by parcel post to the worker, who is charged with the material at the wholesale price, a ledger account being opened with the worker. When the garments are made they are returned in the same way and if they pass inspection are pressed, marked, and placed in stock; the worker is credited with the material and a check in payment for her work, together with another consignment of work, is mailed her.

### Sighted Supervision

Adequate sighted supervision, both in preparing the garments for the blind worker and inspecting the finished article, is of the utmost importance if the highest standard of workmanship is to be maintained. The natural tendency to accept an article although it is slightly defective rather than offend the blind worker is a grave mistake and eventually results in an injustice to the worker. The seeing friends and neighbors of a blind person make a mistake in expressing admiration over the workmanship of a blind friend when it is not perfect, thus leading her to believe that it is far superior to anything a person with perfect vision could produce; and when the same article is returned to the worker by the supervisor of the Home Work Department with an explanation that it is imperfectly made or soiled, the worker feels that she is being unjustly treated.

The expense to the state in providing instruction for the home worker is great



CUTTING APRONS WITH POWER MACHINES

and it should be the aim of all concerned to equip the pupils so that as far as the particular line of work they have specialized in is concerned, they can always be depended upon, and are capable of working independent of any organization should they be thrown upon their own resources.

#### **Quality of Material**

The quality of material purchased for this particular work should be of a high grade. The material is handled more by the blind than by the seeing worker, every article is basted before it is sewed, and an inferior quality of material will show wear from handling. When the work is financed with state funds, frequently the raw material is purchased through the state purchasing agent, and the material is not always of a quality that is in demand by the public. The secret of success in manufacturing garments by the blind to be entered in competition in

the business world with the factory made garment, is in the selection of material, not only regarding quality but designs and colors as well. In Ohio the purchasing agent employed by the Commission for the Blind is also filling the position of supervisor of sales, this has proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement, because of contact with the buying public she is in a position to know what material is in demand. The same standard of workmanship for the sightless that is required of the seeing must be maintained. The patronage of the public is solicited because of the quality of the articles offered for sale and not from a feeling of pity for the handicapped worker.

#### **Capacity of Production**

Capacity of production must be regular and sufficient to take care of the demand at all periods of the year. The home worker should be made to feel

the responsibility of the position she holds toward the Commission and to understand that she must not only do her work well, but systematically and to be dependable. It is not uncommon for a home worker to report early in the fall that she will not be able to work for the Commission until after Christmas because of private orders. This interferes with the Sales Department of the Commission, at a time of the year when stock is naturally running low and when there is a demand for the merchandise. It reflects on the management when the purchaser cannot find in stock the articles carried throughout the year. Since the department is maintained for the benefit of the home workers they should be made to feel their responsibility just as forcibly as though they were employed in a shop or factory.

From the standpoint of education and providing occupation and employment for the blind adult, great progress has been made, from the standpoint of how far it is possible for the blind home worker to earn a living wage, the result is not so encouraging.

It is universally recognized among workers for the adult blind that maintaining a Home Work Department is the most expensive operation of a Commission for the Blind. It is possible to operate shops for blind men at various trades along business lines, and to a large degree make them self-supporting. This is not true, however, with the work for blind women conducted in their homes under the supervision, first, of a home teacher and, later, a supervisor and field worker. The efficient home worker cannot acquire sufficient speed to enable her when paid on a piece basis to become entirely self-supporting.

### Overhead Expense

Included in the overhead expense of this department is the salary of the purchasing agent, the supervisor and her assistants employed in the department where the work is prepared; this includes, cutters, presser, folder, stock clerk, shipping clerk and saleswoman. All this together with transportation charges, rent, heat, light, bookkeeping, etc., is charged against the appropriation classified as, contributions to make good the loss incurred in the employment of the blind. In other words the state bears this expense which, in a large majority of cases, would have to be borne by the state or county in the form of a subsidy in caring for the home worker in an institution at as great or even greater expense, and would not be providing the occupation which brings with it happiness and contentment and to a degree independence.

### Selling Merchandise Made by the Blind

This is one of the most difficult problems in connection with home work. The method of disposing of the articles made by the blind differs in the various states. In some states articles are received on consignment, the worker providing material as well as labor; in other states merchandise is delivered at a central point where sales are conducted by representatives of associations or commissions for the blind with the assistance of volunteer workers representing various club and church organizations.

In Ohio the state has made an appropriation of a working capital which is invested in the purchase of raw material and blind labor. This fund is kept rotating from the receipts and sales, therefore, the stock must be converted into



cash systematically in order to keep the workers regularly employed, home workers being paid for their labor when the finished article is received.

The plainer articles such as various styles of aprons, dress containers, and tea towels are sold direct to department stores in large quantities at wholesale rates on a purely business basis. This keeps the stock moving and provides regular employment for the women making the plainer articles.

The fancy articles such as linens, knitted and crocheted garments, rugs, baskets, etc., are sold at retail.

In many of the larger cities retail departments are conducted in department stores where space is donated by the firm for this purpose, the only expense being the salary of a saleswoman, which is paid from the funds of an organization for the blind.

Special salesrooms where only articles made by the blind are sold are found in a number of cities. Special exhibits and sales are conducted at hotels, at summer resorts, and at state and county fairs.

Home workers frequently handle the plainer articles on a commission basis in the smaller towns where there is no special department for the blind. Club and church women take an active part in advertising and assisting in the sale of the merchandise made by the blind. In some cities every club woman has pledged to buy at least one dollar's worth at the department for the blind during the year, in other cities the various organizations are represented at the department by members assisting the saleswoman, each organization or club being assigned a week at the department during the month.

In one city a day is set aside each year known as "Towel Day" when every club

and church woman is interested in disposing of tea towels both at retail and wholesale rates, frequently selling out the entire stock of this article which accumulates in large quantities since a big percentage of the blind women can do nothing more difficult than hem towels.

#### **Wholesale—Department Stores**

Articles made by blind men and women are found in the largest department stores in eighteen states, purchased from a commission for the blind in wholesale lots. In one state where a wholesale department is maintained, merchandise amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars a year is disposed of. While there is a loss in selling merchandise made by the blind at wholesale this is partially retrieved by a profit on certain articles sold at retail. The only object in offering this merchandise at wholesale is the fact that it makes it possible to keep the women making the plainer articles regularly employed, and they are usually dependent on their earning for a large part of their living, also it keeps the stock moving, thus avoiding a loss on account of depreciation.

### **EDUCATION OF THE BLIND**

#### **Graduate School of Education, Harvard University**

#### **Statement from Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University**

It seems to me hard to overestimate the value of professional training for teachers of the blind. The teaching of the blind calls for the understanding of educational problems the ordinary teacher never meets. It calls for a faith in education which will sometimes be pressed harder than the faith of the ordinary professional worker. And there are special technical skills to be acquired, which will come from experience only if experience is interpreted and illuminated by study. The education of the blind is a great field for service, because it has strong claims on the human sympathy of the teacher and presents so many challenging problems for him to grapple with.

This season's so-called Harvard class on the Education of the Blind, which

Mr. Allen repeated from last year's, closed its session February 3, 1923, with a three-hour written examination. There were 30 lectures, covering 50 hours, for the course included a two-day conference of the active home teachers of New England. The assisting lecturers were Mr. Charles B. Hayes, Dr. Samuel P. Hayes, Miss Florence W. Birchard, Miss Ida E. Ridgeway, Miss Rose Trainor and Lady Campbell. Thirteen students attended, nine states and the Empire of Japan being represented. Four of these were teachers in actual service; four, candidates to do home teaching; two, to do school teaching; one was a local worker for the blind; one, an expert dictaphone typist; and one, a government representative sent abroad to study and report on the Education of the Blind and the Deaf.

The topics treated by lecture were 24, mostly historical, past and present, and descriptive.

The certificate awarded read as follows:—

“HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Cambridge, Massachusetts,  
February 28, 1923.

Miss..... was a regular student of the extension half-course on the *Education of the Blind*, given by this School during the fall and winter of 1922-23, has done the required reading, inspected the required agencies, and passed the required examination. She resided for the half-year at Perkins Institution, participating in its life, observing its school activities, and successfully doing supervised teaching in its classes.

Signed by the Dean, Graduate School of Education.  
Director, Perkins Institution for the Blind (Instructor in Charge of the Course)

Director (to February 1, 1923) of the Division of the Blind, Massachusetts Department of Education (Lecturer)”

The object of this course on the Education of the Blind is to lift the subject in both private and public estimation. Though primarily for present or prospective teachers of the blind and workers for them, it is not academically a normal course, but rather general, covering as it tries to do a considerable variety of subjects directly concerned with blindness and the blind. The required reading serves to acquaint the students with the quantity and variety of existing publications on *blindiana*, and to make them feel that what we now properly term a work may some day become a profession. The association of it with a great university is significant.

Announcements and descriptions of the course have been widely sent out to all individuals known to be directly interested, and also to every college department of Education and Sociology in the country. The students of it the year before this came from four countries and called themselves “The International Class.” Candidates applying for next season's class include one from Belgium and one from India.

Inquiries concerning the aims, scope, and content of the course should be addressed to Mr. Edward E. Allen, Director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts. Inquiries concerning registration, academic credit, other opportunities for study open to students enrolled for the course, and similar questions should be addressed to Professor Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Graduate School of Education, 5 Lawrence Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.



## Home Teaching in Utah

By MURRAY B. ALLEN



OME teaching—as we view it in Utah—is a question of sociology. In its untrained state, blindness impairs a man for normal, human community life. Our problem is not so much to teach the blind man to read as to teach him to live. Books and baskets are mere incidents in the larger adjustment. With sight, the man would function in society in such and such a manner; without sight, he should, under the direction of the home teacher, function as nearly in that manner as possible. The task then is not to carry to the blind man a few artifices of existence, drops of anesthetic to deaden his sense of affliction, but to carry the blind man to life where he shall throb with the joy of living. We conceive the home teacher as anything but a “home” teacher, rather, he is a “community” teacher.

In this work of restoration it is necessary to understand the blind and their capabilities, but it is also necessary to understand the community and its possibilities. The emphasis is upon the environment, not upon the blind man. The question is not “what can we give to this sightless adult that he may put to use in the community?”—but “how can we make this community absorb the adult with advantage to both?” It is a bring-

ing of the mountain to Mohammed. We may decide that a young blind man would make an excellent piano-tuner but a survey of the locality in which family ties or other considerations force him to live yields opportunities for a news-stand, a chiropractic office, an opening for a rug-weaver and little encouragement for a tuner. It is better to be a rug-weaver with starvation wages than a tuner with wage starvation. An elderly woman, familiar with civic clubs, loses her sight and expects to spend the rest of her life knitting wash-cloths. Why may not the club woman be induced to utilize her ability? As chairman of a clean-up committee, she can accomplish more in a sanitary way in a week than she could in a year at making wash-cloths.

Utah is both favorably and unfavorably situated for our purposes. Industrially, our possibilities are almost nil; socially they are exceptionally good. A mining and agricultural state, having as yet little manufacturing, Utah sustains a population of nearly half a million, three-fifths of which is confined to a comparatively narrow strip of fertile land running down the center of the state. This area contains many cities and countless farm and orchard districts. It is threaded with hundreds of miles of paved highways, is served by three elec-



tric interurban lines, and is entered by six trans-continental railroads. Westward lies a vast stretch of alkali desert with here and there a mining camp, or where irrigation water affords, a small farming town. Eastward rise the Wasatch Mountains, the western border of the Rockies. These ranges abound in silver, copper, iron, and coal, and support dozens of mining towns. The mines produce much of the adult blindness but offer little to relieve it. The cities of the interior section like Salt Lake and Ogden are distributing centers for the outlying country and points of interest for hundreds of thousands of tourists every season. The raw material produced is sent out of the state to be made up.

### Factory Employment

With few large industrial plants, Utah cannot offer factory employment to her blind. In the matter of canvassing, the thickly populated area is overcrowded and, in the back country, the distances between towns is so great that profits are consumed in traveling. The latter conditions also confront the itinerant pianotuner and the concert performer. The near future, however, holds promise. The desert is being reclaimed by irrigation and new towns are taking root everywhere. Factories are springing up and another ten years should revolutionize the work for the blind.

### Various Occupations

The small towns, of course, have their virtues. They provide various openings for a limited number of energetic blind. At one place two hundred miles from a railroad, we have a blind leather merchant. At another on the edge of a government forest, we have a telephone man-

ager who operates the forest lines as well as the private wires to farms and ranches. A blind cobbler has done well in a town too small to support a machine shoe shop. There is a prosperous blind lawyer at one diminutive county seat and a thriving chiropractor at another. These cases, however, are of young men who have initiative. For women, older men, and that large number who must wait for initiative from a second-hand source, the conditions are unfavorable.

### Social Conditions

Socially, we have another story to tell. The people are democratic and proud to maintain that hospitality and good-fellowship that are among the finest traditions of the West. The home teacher finds little difficulty in assimilating his adult pupils into the social life of the community. The people, as Mormon converts, are drawn from all parts of the world; the state is still in its formative period, and social lines are not fast-fixed as in older communities. This fluid society is glad to accept the blind person for what he can contribute and if the home teacher appeals to it in behalf of the blind, is generous enough to give encouragement.

The Mormon Church, as an organization which comprises ninety per cent. of the rural and sixty per cent. of the urban population, holds out manifold social and religious advantages to the blind. The home teacher has found it by far his strongest appeal in persuading its blind members to rehabilitate themselves. Its tenets inculcate a desire for advancement. The church maintains a Braille magazine and also prints its doctrinal works in Braille and this fact is a strong inducement to the "Saints" as they call them-

selves, to learn to read. Education is held in high esteem — Utah ranking seventh among all the states of the Union in that particular—and so learning is a habit with the Mormons. Churchly activities offer an outlet to the blind member. All Mormons participate actively in the church work. The organization is so ramified that there is an office for every sixth person and an active duty for each individual member. Scarcely a day passes when the “meeting-house” is not in use by some one of the subsidiary bodies. In connection with the chapel, there is always an “amusement hall” where are held, almost nightly, dances, socials, theatricals, lectures, debates, and concerts, all provided by the membership of the church. There are relief societies, improvement associations, and a list of sacerdotal orders—all of which provide a fertile field in which to place a blind person.

### **Blind May Occupy Pulpit**

It is not an uncommon sight to see a blind man occupying the pulpit in a Mormon church on Sunday morning—for the Mormons employ no paid preachers but draw their speakers from the membership as the bishop or chief officer of the ward or parish designates from week to week. There is work for all and the home teacher never neglects an opportunity of interesting the church authorities in his pupils, knowing that they will be cared for religiously and socially.

### **Census of Blind in Utah**

As an instance of the close organization of this church, the matter of the census of the blind might be cited. When the work first began in 1919, the home teacher secured a list of the five hundred bishops of Utah and mailed a cir-

cular letter to each, asking for the names of all blind of all sects in his ward. Within two weeks, most of the letters were answered and dozens of names of blind people, both Mormon and non-Mormon were enclosed. Very few blind were overlooked. The bishop had read the letter to the teachers—a priesthood order whose duty it is to visit all residents of the ward weekly, and the home missionaries—another body whose office is to call upon non-Mormons. These two branches made inquiries on their next rounds and reported back to the bishop. It is likely that there were few homes in the state, whether in the large cities or in the remotest hamlet, where questions were not asked concerning adult blind. Thus, the home teacher made a complete survey of his territory in a fortnight without stirring from his desk.

### **Blind as Proxies in Church Work**

An interesting phase of Mormonism that provides occupation for many blind is the so-called “vicarious work” in the temples. These temples, of which there are four in the state, are the holy of holies wherein are performed the sacred rites of the church, such as baptism and marriage for both the living and the dead. Devout Mormons believe that marriages solemnized within these temples are binding for eternity and one may contract a “celestial marriage” with a mate who has already gone to the other side. In these marriages, a proxy stands for the departed one and it is here that the blind are employed. The temple work is inviolably secret but it is supposed that the blind proxies also stand for the departed spirit in the vicarious baptism which brings the dead into the folds of the church. For this work, the

blind men and women get a small fee and are also spiritually uplifted through the sense of the sacredness of their work.

### Other Agencies

Mormonism has received stress in this article—not because it is the only activity utilizing the blind—but because it is an aspect of the work peculiar to Utah. We have many other agencies that are just as effective. The Junior Aid Society of Salt Lake, composed mostly of “Gentiles,” or non-Mormons, has spared no effort in advancing the cause of the blind. It has provided entertainment and transportation, it has lent money and bought equipment, and it has sponsored concerts given by the blind. It is the beautiful expression of the kind and cultured thought of the city directed to the interests of the blind. The reading-room at Salt Lake, where the blind of the city gather four times a week to hear fiction and current events, is the creation of a Gentile woman and is sustained largely by Gentile donations. There are countless other organizations, large and small, that can be adapted to the good of the adult blind, but they are what might be found in Massachusetts or Michigan. The home teacher utilizes them all when a blind person is to be assimilated into normal society. Mormonism is not necessarily our chief offering, but surely our most distinctive.

The home department has been in operation in Utah three years. The “traveling teacher,” as he is officially called, is a high school instructor at the Utah School for the Blind at Ogden, who spends his summer months in the field,

and also what time he can spare during the winter. Week end visits are made in the populous sections, and the summer is reserved for the long-distance trips into the sparser regions. It is often necessary to travel two-hundred and fifty miles by automobile to reach one or two pupils in remote corners. A total of sixteen thousand miles has been covered and two-hundred and fifty visits made. Many of the blind are still unreached, but several extended trips planned for the coming summer, should take care of them all, for initial visits, at least. Until now, the traveling fund has provided field expenses only, and that for a short time. There is now pending in the legislature a request for an appropriation that will permit the teacher to spend the twelve months of the year at work with the adults. With such resources, the present plans of the department should be well on their way to realization.

These plans include a co-ordination of all the work for the blind into a systematic whole, so organizing the blind that they shall be an appreciable power in their own behalf. The traveling teacher, in lieu of a commission or some other recognized agency, should be an intermediary between the blind and those phases of organized society that may be of assistance to the blind. His office should be a clearing house for all information regarding the blind, and an employment bureau where the job and the man are united. He should spend as much time with sighted prospects as with blind pupils, and never lose sight of the fact that his task is to rehabilitate and return certain stragglers to society.



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## OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND

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*Please send in promptly notice of change of address, giving both old and new; always state whether the change is temporary or permanent.*

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MAY, 1923

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## NATION-WIDE SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

The American Foundation for the Blind is now permanently established in its New York headquarters. The Foundation seeks to broadcast this news throughout the entire country to each and every agency engaged in work for the blind and the partially blind, and to forward to all such agencies the announcement—AT YOUR SERVICE!

It is the purpose of the Foundation to bring together the workers for the blind and to help to meet their needs. Since we all have like purposes and like problems, there exists an urge for fellowship in service. This urge the Foundation expects to satisfy. And how? By operating as a clearing house which extends Nation-wide Service and Co-operation to all existing agencies which serve the blind or the partially blind. Moreover, it is the purpose of the Foundation to initiate movements to establish associations throughout the states and to assist in forming state commissions and other agencies for the furtherance of which the Foundation will study and report upon the best methods of management and organization. There are now fourteen State Commissions. A commission or its equivalent in every state is one of the goals of the American Foundation.

An outline of the working plan of the Foundation will be developed as speedily as our funds and opportunities may permit. Action is our watchword; action will bring results. We must open the eyes and hearts of the public to see and to feel the need for work among the blind, and we know that we will lift public estimation of our work only in proportion to the results we obtain. With the sympathetic support and the cordial cooperation of the workers for the blind of the entire country the Foundation will be enabled to achieve its great purpose. "Remember, two-thirds of promotion is motion."

Work is now going forward under the direction of three bureaus: the Bureau of Information and Publicity, the Bureau of Research, and the Bureau of Education. The Foundation will cooperate with the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness and with all the Boards of Health and Education throughout the states, in the establishment of well equipped Conservation of Vision Classes in public schools.

For all people education is the light of life; for the blind it is their hope of happiness, the power which lifts them from their "dark profound" to take a place beside their seeing brothers. The Foundation plans to undertake a survey of occupations open to the blind, to make a compilation of occupations being undertaken by the blind in which they are succeeding both in America and abroad, and to disseminate this knowledge to all agencies in the various states. To insure good training, good instructors are necessary, hence the Foundation through its Bureau of Education will aim to discover the best methods for teacher training and to help to institute courses for this work.

In like manner, the best methods of training for field agents, home teachers and secretaries will be studied.

And what can we do for blind girls and boys of unusual promise? We can give them an opportunity for higher education, encouraging their efforts by providing scholarships and by helping to provide material required in the advanced studies. The Foundation hopes to inaugurate a system of scholarships, and as the work of the Foundation progresses, the system of education through scholarships will be enlarged. For those who are ambitious to qualify for professions, the Foundation will endeavor to provide a medium for securing such readers as are necessary.

Because of the tremendous expense in the production of embossed reading matter for the blind, production is continually curtailed. This means that one of the most essential aids to education and diversion is ill supplied. We propose to assist to increase the output of literature for the blind.

There remain other needs—studies of the management of industrial shops; of wages paid to the blind; and of employment of the blind in direct competition with the seeing; of the production and dissemination of literature for the blind; of recreation activities for blind children; and of club and other social activities.

The Foundation will make recommendation as to standardization of the best kind of local and state legislation for minimizing the handicap of blindness without pauperizing the blind.

Through the Bureau of Information and Publicity the public will receive information in regard to the work for the blind. A new directory is now being compiled. It will be our service diction-

ary and detailed information will be available therein. The Foundation will seek to cooperate in the employment for workers for the blind and it cordially invites associations in need of special workers to communicate with us. The *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND* is now issued by the Foundation. This magazine is a fraternizing agent through which the workers for the blind can frankly discuss their problems, explain their activities, and report their progress. It explains what is being done for the blind in America. But the Foundation is likewise concerned with work abroad. It will act as a clearing house for workers for the blind for foreign countries, discovering through contact, through give and take of ideas, the way to better policies and conditions. This contact will allow for foreign exchange of literature on work for the blind. The Foundation will assemble a reference library of domestic and foreign books and periodicals relating to the work for the blind.

The corporation of the American Foundation for the Blind has no authorized capital stock; it is dependent upon the voluntary gifts of its patrons and friends. It is our purpose to stimulate the interest of the public, to gather friends into our fellowship of service, so that the Foundation may quickly realize the broad aims for which it was organized.

Our service is contingent upon your willingness to use us! Our organization must be built in your work. Our ability to serve depends upon the funds available! It is the desire of the Foundation to aid all the organizations to succeed in their work for the blind. The door of the American Foundation for the Blind is open to you, fellow workers.

We invite you to turn to us for help. What is your particular problem? Let us help you to solve it. What is your particular need? Let us help you to meet it.

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE!

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### A WORD OF APPRECIATION

The *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND* since its inception in 1907 has been supported by a few organizations, a few liberal donors and many generous subscribers. The Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind in 1907, when its original work was taken over by the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, granted the request of its first executive secretary, Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell to underwrite the national magazine in ink print to be published in the interests of the blind. With great generosity this senior association for work for the adult blind in this country guaranteed to Mr. Campbell the deficit which would naturally be created while starting such a publication and for several years made up the entire loss on the publication. As the magazine endeared itself to workers for the blind throughout the country many schools, commissions, and workshops made liberal contributions. In addition to this, individuals gave generous annual contributions with the result that after the first five years the magazine was practically on a self-supporting basis, remembering that it depended upon the support of liberal associations and individuals.

As the magazine grew in interest and commended itself to the workers throughout the country for its conservative and cautious attitude, the two national agencies for the blind, the American Associa-

tion of Instructors of the Blind and the American Association of Workers for the Blind, officially endorsed the publication and announced to the public that it was issued under their auspices.

It is also interesting to note that the superintendents and executive officers of practically every known agency for the blind in the United States and Canada were willing to serve in the capacity of advisory board to the publication.

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### BOOK REVIEW

Winifred Holt's book, "The Light Which Cannot Fail" (E. P. Dutton & Co.), gives us fresh knowledge, pricks the conscience and wins the heart. Those who read it experience a fresh impulse to help their fellow-men "blinded in battle." Surely there was never a cause that made a more universal appeal, and an added sale of the book will swell the fund needed to carry on the French Lighthouse, for the publisher is generous and the author makes no claims for profits. (When did she ever do so in her long, faithful, magnificent fight for the blind?)

Apart from all these considerations the book itself is a wonderful record of events, written on the very soil where they occurred. There are day-by-day stories that make one feel anew that man is indeed made in the image of God. They might be heart-breaking were it not for the heroism, the resolute courage, the hope, the beauty, strength and tenderness that brightens every page.

Experts testify to the truth of Miss Holt's practical suggestions and her self-taught wisdom, but even the most casual reader will glow with sympathy because of the magic that lies in Miss Holt's



literary style. She is a natural writer as well as a natural benefactor of humanity.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

*New York Times, Sunday, March 4, 1923.*

## MUSICAL NOTES

*Portland, Ore., Jan. 28.*—Mr. Francis Richter, composer, blind, conducted for the first time on Sunday, January 28th, his orchestra, known as Richter's Concert Orchestra, at a concert in the Municipal Auditorium. Mr. Richter also contributed several organ and piano numbers.



*Portland, Ore., Jan. 29.*—Miss Marguerite Carney, soprano, blind, was called on at the last moment to sing at the Apollo Club's Concert at the Municipal Auditorium on account of the illness of Miss Margery Maxwell. Miss Carney was warmly applauded in her rendition of "Caro Nome" from "Rigoletto," an aria from "Madame Butterfly," Bishop's "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark," and several other numbers.

*New England*—Abraham Haitowitsch, the eminent Russian violinist, blind, is making a most successful concert tour through New England having played before large audiences in Providence, Fall River, Boston, Worcester, and Nashua, N. H. Early in April Mr. Haitowitsch gave his first recital in Detroit, Michigan.

*Brooklyn, N. Y.*—Ruth Johnson, whose home is the Sunshine Home and School for the Blind, in Brooklyn, N. Y., has won a scholarship in the Munson Institute of Music, New York, presented by the Rubenstein Club. The scholarship amounts to \$120.

*Baltimore, Md.*—The outstanding event in the school year of the Maryland School for the Blind has been a series of artistic concerts given at the school under the direction of the Metropolitan Musical Bureau. These were given at popular prices but cleared expenses leaving a small surplus for the next season. It is hoped to make this a permanent attraction, to bring to the school people who would otherwise not visit it. The respective dates and artists were as follows:

Alberto Salvi, Harpist, Dec. 4.

Arturo Bonucci, Cellist, Feb. 5.

Tandy Mackenzie, Tenor, March 12.

The Foundation has on file the latest catalog of Braille books published by the Royal Blind Asylum and School, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, Scotland. This catalog includes Music and Musical Literature, and can be consulted at the offices of the Foundation, 41 Union Square West, N. Y., or the Bureau of Information and Publicity will be pleased to answer specific questions in regard to same.



**HELEN KELLER**

*Charter Member of the Massachusetts Association for the Blind.*

## Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind

Report for the Year 1922

By EDWARD E. ALLEN, *Secretary.*



IT is now just about a score of years since active labors began in behalf of the adult blind of Massachusetts. The then secretary of our State Board of Education had made a report to the legislature which resulted in that periodic visitation of the adult-blind at their homes, called Home Teaching. This, the Perkins Institution conducted for the Commonwealth. But the Ethics Committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, feeling that more should be done, came to make the needs of the adult blind its chief concern and agitated the matter for several years, or until the spring of 1903 when Mr. Charles F. F. Campbell arrived upon the scene. His spirited lecture with moving pictures moved his Twentieth Century Club audience indeed, and resulted in the formation through that progressive Club of our beloved Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind. This Association at once employed Mr. Campbell to be its publicity agent. He traveled up and down the state flashing before group after group of men and women his pictures of not only what was, but what might be. The response was magical. Massachusetts must no longer be recreant. It should have a public commission both to investigate the conditions charged and, so far as possible, to set them right. Thus was

born the temporary commission of 1903.

While this was making its investigations the Association not only opened in Boston an experiment station under Mr. Campbell, to demonstrate his claims that young adult blind people could be trained to do other things than be useful at home and than reseat chairs, make brooms and mattresses, tune pianos and teach music; that, for example, some could do things like art-fabric weaving, an occupation which, by the way, our women are still following to the astonishment of the public who even now cannot understand how it is done; but he also begged and persuaded a few manufacturers to employ blind workmen at certain kinds of piecework alongside their seeing employees. This was then an achievement indeed.

Meanwhile the Association had begun its pioneering efforts in behalf of the prevention of blindness. It employed a medical worker to keep in daily touch with the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, "holding interviews, so far as possible with every patient blind or likely to become blind, and keeping records of their medical and social history. Besides seeing patients at the hospital she visited them in their homes often at long distances, and thus she became well acquainted with the blind themselves and with their needs and problems. She was able also to make



friends for them in many towns and to form committees in their interest in a number of cities. Her study of such cases led to the placing of children in schools for the blind, the finding of occupations for adults, and to pointing out the difficult problem of persons who became blind late in life." In connection with all this the agent made a preliminary investigation into the prevalence, distribution, and results of treatment of infantile ophthalmia. As a result of interest aroused by this investigation the Association presented a petition to the legislature, and in 1905 there was written into the laws of Massachusetts one of the best regulations relating to the prevention of blindness in this country. Under this law ophthalmia neonatorum was made a reportable, infectious disease. Now, at that time, this single cause of blindness was bringing to Perkins Institution about one-fourth of all its pupils. Today it brings one-eighth. Within the past year but one new pupil so blinded was entered there from Massachusetts; in short, as you well know, the ravages of this disease are now effectively combatted and practically controlled in our Commonwealth.

It is well to dwell somewhat on these early efforts, for they are apt to be forgotten in the conspicuous developments that have followed. Indeed, "all this work was full of meaning to those who watched it. It opened up also new possibilities in the field of prevention of blindness in the study of the outpatients of a hospital for eye diseases. Later, under other auspices, it became the basis of the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary." It also helped pave the way for having in 1913 classes of semi-sighted

children in the public schools; and when in 1920 came the proposal to have Harvard give an extension course on the Education of the Blind and the Semi-sighted, what other agency than the Association could be asked to make this financially possible?

The telling report of the preliminary commission, which was duly made in 1906, could not but lead to the creation of a permanent commission, whose personnel showed the large-minded wisdom of the Governor who appointed them. And even later, as one commissioner after another dropped out, new ones were appointed, always from the kind of people who resigned as soon as they perceived that others could give more and better attention to the cause of blindness and the blind. The delightful relation between the private Association and the public Commission which resulted was that of parent and child and is further explained by the fact that the members of both bodies were largely the same people. It has been said that if at any time the assembled Commission needed funds for initiating some new enterprise beyond its powers to pay for, it could adjourn and, without leaving the room and table, reassemble at once as the Association, vote the money, adjourn and reassemble again as the Commission. Then, too, as might be expected, both these organizations had representatives on the boards of the Nursery for Blind Babies and of the Perkins Institution.

What has just been said is a most essential point to bear in mind, for it bespeaks genuine teamwork and is perhaps the only way to have it. It explains the feast of good things that followed normally and naturally in course after course and that put our State where it stands

today in the comprehensiveness of its work for the blind. There is no need to emphasize this in detail.

Had the Association gone out of existence when the result for which it had created itself was achieved, viz.: the establishment of a publicly-supported Commission to do for the Massachusetts blind all that a mother should do for her children; had it then disbanded as it might have done, we now know that there would have been fewer brilliant deeds and less progress to record as accomplished in our community. As a commissioner of some thirteen years' standing, I can properly say such things.

The Association made possible not only the Commission's department of prevention—than which there has been none more significant—it also begot in 1907 and raised to early maturity the *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND*, that quarterly record of the progress and welfare of the blind, which became at once the organ of communication among all agencies engaged in behalf of the blind in this country, and which has just been taken over from its editor of all these years and continued by the newly formed American Foundation for the Blind.

One of the Association's most far-reaching, though silent, benefits—silent because the left hand was considerably kept ignorant of what the right hand was doing—has been its benefactions in Loan and Aid: "The results in renewed health and strength, in efficiency, in fresh courage, and awakened ambition cannot easily be expressed." The Commission could not do—was not competent to perform with the State's money—many of the little personal blessings that were quite proper for the private agency to confer. And just here again is where the hand

and glove co-operation came in; the accredited agent of the Commission had only to make a path to the door of the private home where the purse of the Association was kept and tell of the relief needed, and she would always come away fullhanded. The sufferer in whose interest she had come was relieved at once and without more ado.

The Commission has been singularly fortunate in its executive heads. Its far-seeing general superintendent of those days was eager to have a center for blind women. The public body could not own real estate, but when the windfall came in the shape of a gift of a house and stable and garden, the private incorporated body which could receive it into its capacious bosom did so, and then was opened in the city of Cambridge the James A. Woolson House. All that this hostel has come to mean to small but extending groups of women, both as temporary retreat, boarding house, summer resort, social and industrial center, can scarcely be enumerated here. It wisely began small and snug, and wisely remains so, it being no part of the Massachusetts idea to congregate its blind, day and night too, except where unavoidable. There may be other instrumentalities just like it, but we do not know of them.

This Woolson House the Association keeps in repair and conducts for the Commission. It even puts up within the grounds a small model shop building which has for years housed practically all the collected industries for blind women which the Commission carries on. Its atmosphere is that of a contented hive of industry.

Out of whose fertile brain grew the idea of a clubhouse for men I never could learn for sure. I think it was a

woman's, however—a woman still belonging to the Association.\* At any rate it was two women who supplied the purchase money for that house which has been called after one of them—than whom there has been no more wise, far-seeing and understanding sister in blindness—the Annette P. Rogers House. Standing as it does high up amid the breezes of South Boston, it even invites the stranger in. It is kept by a couple who perform sympathetically what is expected of them; stands there ever ready to welcome the blind man craving entertainment among his fellows. Transients may sleep and find table board there; and many others resort evening after evening and Sundays to its comfortable and companionable piazzas and halls to smoke, talk, listen to reading and, if they please, to “listen in” to what the world is saying and singing. Here, too, arrives summers by invitation—an actuality made possible largely by their brothers—a procession of men who have been shut in alike by blindness and isolation. Coming as these mostly do from the remote country or hot city district, which they have not left for years together, what a new world it must open to them to be suddenly brought to a seaside resort and placed among others like themselves with whom alone there can be mutuality of understanding. There is pathos as well as humor in the statement that one of these who at first dreaded the idea of being separated from his helpmeet at home at last dreaded the idea of going back to her.

Though it is true that the Commission is now empowered to give public relief to the needy, there still remains an ample

field for the Association's oldtime grants of Loan and Aid. This remains, as it should be, private and individual. The activities of Woolson and Rogers Houses are and always have been unique in their bestowal of the finishing touch to the splendid service which our Association, always guided by individuals who themselves have known what it means to be blind,—has been able to inaugurate and maintain.

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## HELEN MAY MARTIN

### Deaf-Blind

By ELWOOD A. STEVENSON

We have heard of the blind pianist, and of the deaf pianist, but never of a deaf-blind pianist. Under proper teaching deaf persons have been able to play various musical instruments through the *sense* of vibration. The same can be said of the blind. But it is an unheard of accomplishment to make it possible for a person bereft of the two major senses of sight and hearing to learn to play the piano.

Yet, even with these two great handicaps and the apparent insurmountable difficulties accompanying such defects, Miss Helen May Martin of Olathe, Kansas, has through her persistence, her love for music, set aside these great barriers and has accomplished almost the miraculous. She plays the piano and plays well. If one were to hear her play and were not informed of her double handicap, it would be impossible to detect the physical defect through her playing. She plays as well as though she possessed full vision and perfect hearing.

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\* Miss Florence W. Birchard.



When only eighteen months old Helen lost the sight of her right eye as a result of a succession of abscesses, which in due time affected her ears. She lost her hearing at the age of six, but still retained the sight of her left eye. After attempts by various specialists to restore



her hearing and at the same time retain what vision she still had of her one eye, her mother finally made arrangements to have her enrolled as a student in the Kansas State School for the Deaf at Olathe. The sight of her one eye was fast failing and doctors refused to permit her to use it in any way. She had to be instructed through the manual alphabet. At the same time she began to learn to read Braille and New York Point. In this manner she soon covered all the necessary work in her classes

entitling her to graduation. She talks readily and entertainingly on current topics. Her mental attainment, her use of language, her development of character are far higher and of greater scope than are those of the average hearing person of her age. Not satisfied with this attainment, she has striven for higher things—she has endeavored to satisfy her deeper feelings and her strong desires for the beautiful, for the spiritual and for self-expression. She has chosen music to answer this call.

Living in a silent and dimmed world for over twenty years, she has patiently and laboriously sought music and its expression and has succeeded in making up a repertoire consisting of over thirty difficult pieces, which she plays with unerring execution and with great and pleasing harmony.

Although without sight and without hearing, Miss Martin can do almost everything the hearing girl does. She reads current topics with great interest, keeps abreast with all the latest novels, carries on a large correspondence in the choicest of English, does a great amount of needle work, takes pleasure in assisting her mother with cooking and the preparation of meals, and has a thorough and wholesome understanding and appreciation of the Bible.

She is an inspiration to all. Nothing but sterling qualities of character could naturally come from this most difficult struggle against great and almost insurmountable odds. She is a beacon light to the dissatisfied, discouraged and handicapped people. She is a lesson of perseverance, courage and success under the most adverse of circumstances.

# Tentative Program of Tenth Biennial Convention of American Association of Workers for the Blind

June 21-26, 1923.

*Host of the Convention*  
*Wisconsin School for the Blind, Janesville, Wisconsin.*

J. T. HOOPER, *Superintendent.*

H. RANDOLPH LATIMER, *President*,  
434-436 Second Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANCIS E. PALMER, *Vice-President*,  
Iowa College for the Blind, Vinton, Iowa.

MISS ANNA J. JOHNSON, *Second Vice-Pres.*,  
2245 N. Kedzie Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT B. IRWIN, *Treasurer*,  
41 Union Square West, New York.

CHARLES B. HAYES, *Secretary*,  
41 Union Square West, New York.

## Thursday, June 21

7:45 p.m.—**Opening Meeting.**

J. T. Hooper, Supt., Wisconsin School  
for the Blind, Janesville, Wisconsin.

*Invocation*

Dr. Joseph C. Nate, Director-General,  
American Foundation for the Blind, New  
York.

"America the Beautiful."

Accompanist—

Address of Welcome.

Hon. John J. Blaine,

*Governor of Wisconsin.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Kading,  
*President of the State Board of Control.*

J. T. Hooper, Host.

Response on Part of the Association.  
Vice-President, Francis E. Palmer.

**President's Foreword.**

H. Randolph Latimer.

Reception by the Following Commit-  
tee:

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hooper, Host and  
Hostess,

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Nate.

President, Mr. H. Randolph Latimer and  
Mrs. Latimer,

Treasurer, Mr. Robert B. Irwin and Mrs.  
Irwin,

Secretary, Mr. Charles B. Hayes and  
Mrs. Hayes.

## Friday, June 22

8:50 a.m.—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Accompanist—

9:00 a.m.—**A Correspondence School for  
the Blind.**

William A. Hadley, Winnetka, Illi-  
nois.

9:25 a.m.—**Machine Cobbling As An En-  
terprise for the Blind.**

Percy Angove, State Supervisor of Voca-  
tional Rehabilitation, Lansing, Michigan.

9:40 a.m.—**The Training of the Shepherd  
Dog to Act as Guide.**

W. Schwanatus, Bremen, Germany.

10:00 a.m.—**Practical Suggestions to Secure  
Greater Efficiency on the Part of the  
Blind.**

Mrs. Eva B. Palmer, Executive Secre-  
tary, Cleveland Society for the Blind.

10:30 a.m.—**Recess.**

10:45 a.m.—**Practical Suggestions for In-  
creasing or Supplementing the Re-  
muneration for Services Rendered by  
the Blind.**

William Dresden, Supervisor, Placement  
Work, Detroit League for the Handi-  
capped.

11:15 a.m.—**Practical Suggestions for the  
Development of Greater Pride in the  
Personal Appearance Amongst the  
Blind.**

Gordon Hicks, Superintendent of the  
Connecticut School for the Blind, Hart-  
ford.

11:45 a.m.—**How to Develop Confidence and  
Self-Assurance in the Blind Without  
Making Them Exacting and Self-  
Assertive.**

Edward E. Allen, Director, Perkins In-  
stitution and Massachusetts School for  
the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts.

12:20 p.m.—**Adjourn.**

12:30 p.m.—**Lunch.**

2:00 p.m.—**What are the Functions and  
Qualifications of the Home Teacher?**  
(a) *As Practiced in Massachusetts?*

Miss Mary Thompson, Home Teacher,  
Division of the Blind, Department of  
Education, Massachusetts.

2:30 p.m.

(b) *As Practiced in New York?*

Miss Marv V. Hun, Vice-Chairman of  
the New York State Commission for the  
Blind, New York.

3:00 p.m.—**How to Arouse the Blind to a  
Sense of Their Responsibility in the  
Prevention of Blindness.**

Charles B. Holmes, Director, Canadian  
National Institute for the Blind.

- 3:20 p.m.—**What Conservation of Vision Classes are and What They Mean to the Youth of America.**  
Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Secretary of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness.
- 3:50 p.m.—**Selling Sight-Saving Classes to a New Community.**  
Harry Hartman, Director and Head Teacher Sight-Saving Classes for the Blind in Seattle, Washington.
- 4:10 p.m.—**Discussion of the two Preceding Papers.**  
Chairman, Miss Helen J. Coffin, Acting Supervisor of Public School Classes for the Blind, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Miss Ida E. Ridgway, Supervisor of Children's Work, Division of the Blind, Department of Education, Boston, Massachusetts.  
Miss Kate M. Foley, State Library for the Blind, Home Teacher, California.
- 5:00 p.m.—**Adjourn.**
- 5:45 p.m.—**Dinner.**
- 7:30 p.m.—**An Hour with Willetta Hugins.**  
Discussion.  
Chairman, George Crane, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Supt. J. T. Hooper.
- 10:00 p.m.—**Adjourn.**
- Saturday, June 23**
- 8:50 a.m.—**"America."**  
Accompanist—
- 9:00 a.m.—**American Foundation for the Blind, Report of the Director-General.**  
Dr. Joseph C. Nate.
- 9:45 a.m.—**Report of the Director of Information and Publicity.**  
Charles B. Hayes.
- 10:15 a.m.—**Report of the Director of Research.**  
Robert B. Irwin.
- 10:45 a.m.—**Treasurer's Report.**  
Herbert H. White.
- 11:00 a.m.—**Recess.**
- 11:30 a.m.—**Election of Trustees.**
- 12:20 p.m.—**Adjourn.**
- 12:40 p.m.—**Lunch.**
- 2:00 p.m.—**Round Table on "Practical Suggestions to Secure Greater Efficiency on the Part of the Blind," "Practical Suggestions for Increasing or Supplementing the Remuneration for Services Rendered by the Blind" and "How to Develop Confidence and Self-Assurance in the Blind Without Making Them Exacting and Self-Assertive."**  
Chairman, Miss Frances S. Reed, Executive Secretary, Ohio State Commission for the Blind.
- 3:15 p.m.—**Round Table on "What are the Functions and Qualifications of the Home Teacher?"**  
Chairman, Mrs. Jennie Jackson, State Home Teacher, Denver, Colorado.  
Mrs. Isabel W. Kennedy, Secretary, Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society.
- 4:00 p.m.—**Adjourn.**
- 5:45 p.m.—**Dinner.**
- 7:30 p.m.—**Report on the Embossing of School Books During the Past Two Years.**  
Miss Susan B. Merwin, Superintendent of the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 8:00 p.m.—**Report on Hand Embossing of Books.**  
Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- 8:30 p.m.—**Report of the Commission on Uniform Type.**  
Chairman, Olin H. Burritt, Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook, Pennsylvania.
- 9:00 p.m.—**Report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution of the American Association of Workers for the Blind.**  
Chairman, Charles B. Holmes, Director, Canadian National Institute for the Blind.
- 10:00 p.m.—**Adjourn.**
- Sunday, June 24**
- 11:00 a.m.—**Regular Services in the several Janesville Churches.**
- 7:30 p.m.—**Sacred Song Service.**
- 8:00 p.m.—**Religious Unity and Radio Religion.**  
Speaker to be announced.
- Monday, June 25**
- 8:50 a.m.—**"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."**  
Accompanist—
- 9:00 a.m.—**Embossed Music, Its History, Its Present Status, and Its Future.**  
L. W. Rodenburg, Illinois School for the Blind.
- 9:30 a.m.—**What Should Be the Aim of a Recreational Program for Blind Adults?**  
Robert B. Irwin, Director of Research, American Foundation for the Blind.
- 10:00 a.m.—**Discussion Previous Paper.**  
Chairman, to be announced.
- 10:50 a.m.—**Recess.**
- 11:00 a.m.—**Salesmanship as a Vocation for the Blind.**  
Walter G. Holmes, Editor of the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind.



11:30 a.m.—Discussion on the Preceding Paper.

Chairman, Bradley S. Joice, Superintendent, Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

12:20 p.m.—Adjourn.

12:40 p.m.—Lunch.

2:00 p.m.—Responsibilities of State Associations and Commissions for the Blind in the Prevention of Blindness.

Lewis H. Carris, Field Secretary of the National Committee on the Prevention of Blindness.

2:30 p.m.—Distribution of Relief in Massachusetts Compared with Other States.

Frances Ierardi, Agent in Charge of Relief for the Blind in Massachusetts.

3:00 p.m.—Discussion of the Two Preceding Papers.

Chairman, E. J. Nolan, Chicago, Illinois, Assisted by O. E. Jones, State Home Teacher, Jefferson City, Missouri.

4:00 p.m.—The Sphere of Activities of Organizations Composed Entirely of Blind People.

Frank H. Reese.

4:30 p.m.—Discussion.

Chairman, Frank Sherman, Association of the Blind of South Carolina.

5:00 p.m.—Adjourn.

5:45 p.m.—Dinner.

7:30 p.m.—Entertainment, provided by Superintendent J. T. Hooper.

**Tuesday, June 26**

8:50 a.m.—“Dixie.”

Accompanist—

9:00 a.m.—The Relation of the Subsidized Workshop to the Blind Workmen of Low Productivity.

Calvin Glover, Secretary of the Cincinnati Association for the Blind, Cincinnati, Ohio.

9:30 a.m.—Discussion.

Chairman, C. D. Chadwick, Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind, Indianapolis.

10:00 a.m.—The Responsibility of Residential Schools to do Follow-Up Work of a Practical Nature.

Miss Bertha Hanford, Executive Secretary, Duluth Lighthouse for the Blind, Duluth, Minnesota.

10:30 a.m.—Discussion.

Chairman, Liborio Delfino, Field Agent, Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

Assisted by Thomas S. McAloney, Superintendent, School for the Deaf and the Blind, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and L. L. Watts, Secretary, Virginia Commission for the Blind.

(Program continued on page 38)

## THE OHIO COUNCIL OF WORKERS FOR THE BLIND

By EVA B. PALMER

On January 27, 1923, a small group of people met in the office of the Ohio State Commission for the Blind to form an organization which may affect the happiness and well being of all the blind individuals in the state. Most of the members of the group had been thinking only in terms of their own communities but henceforth a broader view is to be taken and the problem of blindness will be considered as a whole. Many valuable suggestions as to organization, etc., were made by the director of the Ohio Institute of Public Efficiency who had assisted in the formation of the Council of Social Agencies. After hours of discussion, a constitution was adopted, and selection made of agencies which were to be invited to participate. The clause in the constitution relating to membership is as follows: “Representatives of all agencies in Ohio having experienced workers as their chief executives shall be eligible to membership in the Council.” The two state-wide associations of blind people are also invited to join their forces with the new movement.

So far, seventeen organizations have been selected as eligible and each can have but one vote, regardless of how many representatives attend the meetings. For the present, volunteer committees working to promote the interests of the blind are not to be included in the Council.

The constitution sets forth the aims of the new organization as follows:

“The purpose of the Council is to further the interests of all the blind of Ohio

by increasing co-operation, developing methods and maintaining standards of work." Much time was spent discussing the types of problems which might profitably be brought before the Council and two committees were selected. The Legislative Committee is to keep in touch with all legislative matters pertaining to the blind and to enlist the aid of influential people in putting across selected programs. The Research Committee is to assemble data on all phases of work for the blind and be prepared to furnish the same as needed.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting in conjunction with the State Conference of Social Work which meets in

a different city each fall and at which there are speakers of national reputation. This should result in widening the viewpoint of workers for the blind who, engrossed in their difficult task, often lack information as to progress in the general field. Dues were fixed at one dollar a year for each participating organization, this money to be used for postage.

The following officers were chosen to serve until the first annual meeting to be held in connection with the Ohio Welfare Conference in the fall of 1923: Miss Frances S. Reed, Chairman, Mrs. E. B. Palmer, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Mary Dranga Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer.

### WHO'S WHO

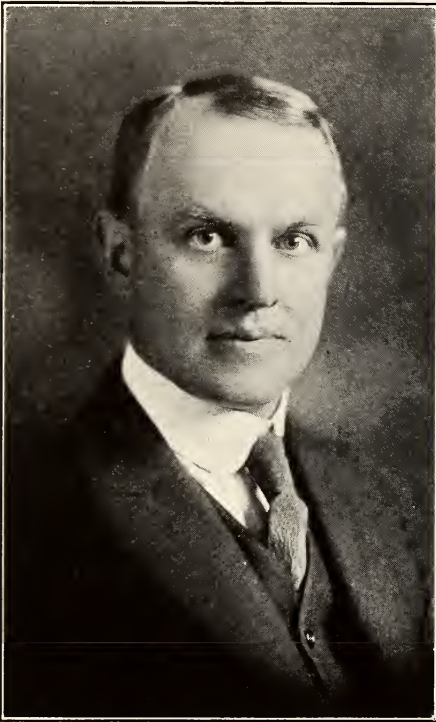


**JULIUS JONAS**

Julius Jonas came to New York from the West in May, 1922. He had lost his sight suddenly, but not his nerve. It took lots of nerve to come to New York to sell life insurance, but he did it.

In the bulletin published in January, 1923, by the New York Life Insurance Company appeared the following paragraph:

"Julius Jonas, 42nd Street Branch, New York, is a wonder man. He wrote twelve applications for \$42,000 in December, making him a leader of his office. That in itself is good, but he is totally blind. He is led from appointment to appointment by an attendant who sees for him. He began last June and is happy that he has found a vocation in which a blind man can earn much money. We wish him the greatest success and courteous, responsive treatment from those with whom he comes in contact."



ROBERT IRVING BRAMHALL

A recent newcomer in work for the blind is Robert Irving Bramhall, who succeeded Charles B. Hayes as Director of the Division of the Blind in the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Bramhall's appointment not only brings a man with strong personality and wide-awake enthusiasm, but also one with unusual training and experience. He was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he first attended public school. Later he received his A. B. degree from Clark College (1905) and A. M. degree from Clark University (1906). He was assistant in Clark College from 1905 to 1907 and took summer courses during 1915-1916 and 1916-1917. He was a graduate student at Harvard University in 1908 and

later took a summer course at the State Normal School of Hyannis.

Mr. Bramhall was principal of the High School of Upton, Massachusetts, during 1908-1909 and of the Northborough High School during 1909-1912. In 1912-1913 he was head of the History Department in the High School of New Rochelle, N. Y. This brings us to Mr. Bramhall's executive experience, which is valuable in his present work. From 1913-1917 he was Superintendent of Schools in Holden, Oakham, Paxton and Rutland, Massachusetts. At this time he was also President of the District Superintendents' Association. From 1917-1919 he was agent in charge of the Teachers' Registration Bureau of the Massachusetts Department of Education, and from then until the time of his present appointment he was agent in charge of research and statistics in the same department.

Cumulative training and experience of this kind are an excellent foundation for Mr. Bramhall's present task, and with his naturally frank and genial personality he is well equipped to meet the situations presented by the work for the blind.

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(A. A. W. B. Program continued from page 36)

11:00 a.m.—**The Community Chest in Its Relation to Work for the Blind.**  
Speaker to be announced.

11:30 a.m.—**Discussion.**  
Chairman, Charles F. F. Campbell, Executive Secretary, Detroit League for the Handicapped.

12:20 p.m.—**Adjourn.**

12:40 p.m.—**Lunch.**

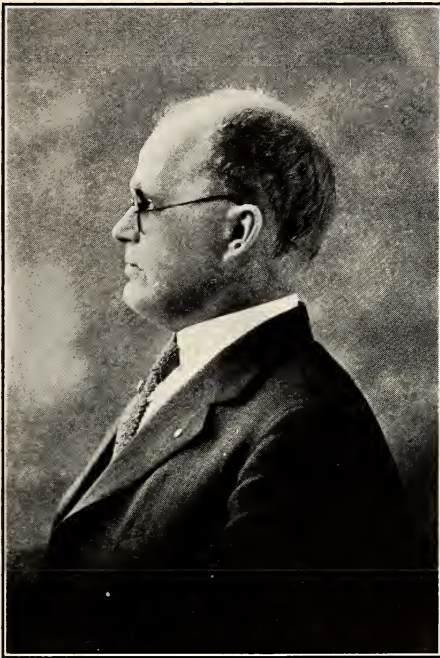
2:00 p.m.—**Business Meeting.**

Report of the Credentials Committee.  
Report of the Resolutions Committee.  
Report of the Necrology Committee.  
Report of the Nominating Committee.  
Election of Officers.  
Adjourn and reception of the retiring Convention by new officers.



**L. L. WATTS**

Mr. L. L. Watts, executive secretary of the Virginia Commission for the Blind, lost his sight through the premature explosion of dynamite while engaged in railroad construction in 1913, and expected that his usefulness to society would thereafter consist in broom and mattress making. Finding, however, that there was no organization in Virginia interested in the adult blind, he continued his studies at the Virginia State



School for the Deaf and the Blind, graduating in 1917, the dream of his life being a State organization interested in the adult blind. Starting his work for similarly handicapped people as a substitute teacher in the literary department of the school from which he graduated he made such a good impression that in 1918 he was offered his choice to be head teacher of the blind department or teacher of in-

dustrial arts. He chose the latter. In 1919, with the assistance of Mr. H. Randolph Latimer and Mr. McManaway, he organized the Virginia Association of Workers for the Blind, of which he was chosen president, a position which he still holds.

At Mr. Watts' suggestion, a bill was introduced into the legislature for the appointment of a temporary commission to study the condition of the blind; this was passed in 1920, Mr. Watts being appointed a member-at-large. At the initial meeting in June, 1920, he was elected secretary. In 1922 his dream was realized when a permanent commission was established and he was elected executive secretary.

Mr. Watts says that he finds he gets more pleasure out of life since the loss of his sight, as prior to that he was interested solely in one person. He is actively interested in Sunday School and church work, an active member of the Kiwanis Club and secretary treasurer of the Young Men's Business Club.

**CURRENT EVENTS****BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

The ninth year for Brooklyn's Week of the Blind is to be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the 23rd Regiment Armory, May 21 to 25, 1923.

**FLORIDA**

*Correspondent:* PROF. H. WILSON BEATY

Many friends of Miss Rosie Nasrallah, the gifted young blind girl, who graduated last May from the State School for the Deaf and the Blind, will be interested in knowing that she is doing

good work at Florida State College for Women. She is studying piano with Dean Opperman, violin with Miss Isidor and carrying all the other work required of a freshman B.M. Recently Miss Nasrallah played a piano solo, Staub's Sous Bois, at the chapel service. The student body was deeply impressed by the progress that this young woman has already made.—*Saint Augustine Record*.

#### INDIANA

An Act providing for the removal of the Indiana School for the Blind from its present site, its relocation in another, the transfer of students thereto, the purchase of a new school site, the construction of the necessary buildings thereon, and making an appropriation therefor was passed on March 5, 1923, by the legislature and signed by the Governor. The new buildings are to include cottages to house the students, and each cottage shall be constructed to accommodate about 30 pupils. There will be a building for administrative purposes, auditorium, school, libraries, music department, gymnasium, industrial and storage building, powerhouse and laundry, hospital, stables, garages, dining-halls, kitchens, and such other buildings as may be necessary to house the officers and employees.

#### MARYLAND

*Correspondent:* ROBERT B. REED

The Evergreen School for the Blind continues to operate about up to its capacity.

There are at present 82 ex-soldiers enrolled, and 18 of these are married and have their wives with them. Forty-four trainees have been rehabilitated either directly from Evergreen or after taking additional training elsewhere. Forty-

eight former students at Evergreen have been prepared to take the training they are now receiving at other institutions. Thirty-eight trainees are now in placement or project training and many of these will soon be rehabilitated.

The following paragraph is taken from a recent Field Letter of the United States Veterans' Bureau:

"Peter Lionudakis, a man with very little vision, who was rehabilitated as a Physio-therapy Aide at the Evergreen School for the Blind in Baltimore and employed in the Subdistrict Office Clinic at a salary of \$1680 per annum, has recently left this position and taken a position as Physio-therapy Aide with the Maryland Casualty Company, of Baltimore, at \$2000 per annum. He is being replaced in the clinic at Baltimore by John McGrath, a blind trainee from the Evergreen School. This is a good example of what application will do for a man, even though he lacks one of his principal senses, and it is believed that both of these men will be for all time useful and happy citizens."

Mr. Carl Bronner, an Evergreen student, who is totally blind and who has suffered the loss of both hands in addition, is at present a student in the Law School of the University of Maryland. In the mid-year examinations, held recently, out of four examinations taken, Mr. Bronner passed two with grades of 84 and 87 and the other two with grades of 100 each.

#### MONTANA

At the last general election held in Missoula County, Montana, Mr. Edward M. Roberts, blinded in the World War, was elected Public Administrator. Since losing his sight he has studied law at the University of Missoula.

## NEW YORK

The exercises of The New York Institute for the Education of the Blind on the evening of March 22 were most interesting. They consisted of a splendid musical program with illustrations of typical school and recreational activities.

Certain numbers on the program will be of special interest to those who in the spring of each year are racking their brains to find some new feature to include in their annual exercises which will be both entertaining to the public and illustrative of the school work. Among these were the making of a bed by a small girl, with a short dissertation upon the why of each operation. The bed was then taken apart and made up by one of the boys. In order to add a little life to this performance, which might have dragged a little at times, the boy carried on a characteristic boyish conversation with another young chap who was disposed to disparage his bed-making accomplishments as compared with the artistic work done by the girl.

In another part one of the boys and one of the girls described, in an interesting way, the daily program of the pupils from the rising alarm to the bedtime bell.

A rather breath-taking performance was carried out by a group of three boys who entered the stage upon stilts, climbing a flight of steps in the process. These boys entertained the audience by kicking a basketball about the stage while on stilts. Rope and pole climbing and horizontal bar work were also illustrated.

In another number play-ground apparatus was brought on the stage, and while two children were playing on the see-saw, others were jumping rope, etc.

Mrs. Hannah H. Humphrey, who has served the New York State School for the Blind for thirty years at Batavia, has been reappointed to the Board by Governor Alfred E. Smith for a further term of five years. Mrs. Humphrey is also Director and Vice-President of the Wyoming County National Bank; she has served on the Board of Managers of the Mechanics' Institute and the Lee Hospital in Rochester. She is a member of the George Washington Memorial Association and the Century Club of Rochester. The work for the blind in New York State is to be congratulated on having the help of a woman of such strong individuality and lofty character, and no small degree of executive ability.

A careful survey has been made of the eyes of pupils in 71 out of 100 rural schools in New York State, with the encouraging result that only about 5% were found to suffer from defective vision of sufficient degree to need attention.

The Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, New York, has been the recipient of a bequest of \$10,000 through the will of Helen Smythe, who died at the Wellington, 19th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.

## OREGON

*Correspondent: J. W. HOWARD*

The session of the Oregon legislature last month appropriated \$35,000 for a fireproof dormitory building for the Oregon State School for the Blind at Salem, which is to be completed before September first, next.

A law was also passed providing not more than \$500 per annum for hiring readers for blind students regularly enrolled in the University of Oregon at



Eugene or in the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

AN ACT making an appropriation to provide the necessary expenses of blind students who are residents of the Commonwealth in attendance at institutions of higher learning.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the sum of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated for the purpose of aiding students who are blind and are regularly enrolled students pursuing any course of study, profession, art or science in any university, college, conservatory of music, normal, professional or vocational school approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and who are residents of the Commonwealth in defraying their necessary expenses, including those of a reader. Said money is to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Education and shall be paid out by warrant drawn by the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer when certified by the officers of the State Board of Education.

Approved 27th day of May, A.D. 1921.

WILLIAM C. SPOUL,

*Governor.*

#### VIRGINIA

Dr. P. S. Schenck, Health Commissioner, Virginia, is making plans to establish a vocational training school for the colored indigent blind. One of the two colored blind men who applied for positions as instructors is an expert mattress and broom maker. The probable location of the school will be in the old

Lekies' Home for the Blind, 887-889 Princess Anne Avenue, Norfolk, which is now used as a colored community center. It is planned to start by teaching the trades of mattress, whiskbroom and brush making.

### FOREIGN ITEMS

#### FRANCE

##### Good News for Touch Readers

A central printing house has been established at Paris, 74 rue Lauriston, which will be able to turn out 25,000 volumes of literature for the blind annually. This work is under the auspices of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, and has for its purpose the assistance of blinded soldiers and sailors of the various Allied countries, including, of course, America. The intention is to print in braille trade manuals and music, as well as literature, which the officers of the fund consider to be the most pressing need of the blinded veterans.

Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, the President of the American Section of the Fund (590 Fifth Avenue, New York City), has made a gift of 150,000 francs to the fund for the completion of the new plant.

#### BOMBAY, INDIA

National Conference of Workers for the Blind

January, 1923

##### AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

1. To discuss the possibility of formulating a common Braille script for the whole of India.

2. To discuss any other matters of common interest and importance, with a view to improvement by the common interchange of ideas.

## Summer Course for Home Teachers



THE American Foundation for the Blind, Inc. is arranging this summer for a six weeks' course for the training of home teachers of the blind. This course will be under the auspices of one of the large educational institutions of New York City, probably New York University. The course will be under the direction of Robert B. Irwin, Director of the Bureau of Research of the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc. Associated with Mr. Irwin will be Charles B. Hayes, Director of the Bureau of Information and Publicity.

*For further particulars address the*

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY

American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.

41 UNION SQUARE WEST

NEW YORK

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3. To formulate schemes for the closer co-operation of those who are either engaged in, or interested in the work for the Blind.

4. To suggest recommendations to Government on such matters as legislation affecting the Blind, and rendering of aid to existing institutions and organizations.

#### SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

These shall be subject to the rules given at the end of this programme.

It has been suggested that, at each morning session, one paper shall be read or subject discussed, and that, at each afternoon session, two papers shall be read or two subjects discussed. An alternative is that a new subject shall be taken up immediately after the close of the discussion on the former subject is closed.

The following papers have been promised:—

“Uniform Type,” by Mr. Adveni.

“Indian Braille Code,” by Mr. Master.

“Elementary Education of the Blind in Sighted Schools,” by Mr. P. L. Dessai.

“Trades and Professions for the Blind,” by Mr. W. G. Speight.

“Residential *versus* Day Classes for the Blind,” by Mr. V. N. Wadgaenkar.

“Work of the I. A. W. B.,” by Mr. P. N. Venkata Rau.

A paper has also been promised by Mr. M. R. Jamadar, and Mr. A. K. Shah may also read one.

#### RUSSIA

##### Kazan

The new government with the aid of the American Relief Administration has established a Trachoma Institute in Ka-

zan. It is estimated that three out of every four persons in the Kazan section which has more than one million population have or have had trachoma. Fifteen hundred are totally blind as a result of this disease and seventy-five thousand are partially blinded.

#### SWITZERLAND

*Correspondent:* DR. E. SPAHR

Director Schweizerische Blinden-Erwerbs-Genossenschaft, Bern.

During the last two years the work for the blind in Switzerland has been deeply affected by the economic crisis, which has caused the breakdown of thousands of small and middle-sized enterprises—over 100,000 men and women out of work, lowered wages, a general decrease of the national income. The high rate of exchange is paralyzing the export trade and the hotel industry, which have been the main sources of wealth. People in financial stress themselves cannot buy from the workshops of the blind, so there is great difficulty in selling the products, mostly brushes and baskets. Owing to this and the increasing development of machine work, it is necessary to search for new means of economic adjustment without further delay, and we hope to find them in the methods and in the results of the work of and for the blind in the United States of America, and we are going to try systematically to put our blind people to work in factories, offices or in their homes and to secure for them the necessary training.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Board of Trustees of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind takes great pleasure in announcing that

Mr. Thos. S. McAloney has accepted the superintendency of the school. Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 1, 1923.

The Board of Directors of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. B. S. Joice has been elected to the Superintendency of the school. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1923.

### BOOK LIST

#### AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE, N. Y.

The Board of Managers has authorized the supplying of volumes of embossed Scriptures at the special price of \$1.00 a volume to blind individuals and institutions serving blind individuals.

#### THE AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD OF FREE READING FOR THE BLIND, 1548 HUDSON AVENUE, HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A Man for the Ages, by Irving Bachelier (6 vols.).

How Santa Claus Came to Simpson's Bar, by Harte.

The Outcasts of Poker Flat, by Harte.

The Luck of Roaring Camp, by Harte.

Madame Bo-Peep of the Ranches, by O. Henry (S. Porter).

Seven Selected Stories, from Just Talks, by Arthur G. Staples.

Country Neighbors, by Alice Brown. (In Press.)

These books are donated to schools and libraries for the blind.

#### AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

History of the American People, 7 vols., by Charles A. Beard and William C. Bagley. Publishers, Macmillan Company, New York. Copyright 1906. (In Press) .....\$38.40

Our Ancestors in Europe, 6 vols., by Jennie Hall. Publishers, Silver, Burdett Company, Boston. Copyright 1916..... 17.65

Eugenie Grandet (French text), 4 vols., by Honore de Balzac. Publishers,

Henry Holt & Company, New York. Copyright 1915 ..... 23.35

McMurry and Parkins' Advanced Geography. About 8 vols. Publishers, Macmillan Company, New York. Copyright 1921 (In Press).....

A Tale of Two Cities, 5 vols., by Charles Dickens. Publishers, Macmillan Company, New York. Copyright 1906.... 25.80

Ivanhoe, 6 vols., by Sir Walter Scott. Publishers, Macmillan Company, New York. Copyright 1900..... 33.25

The Age of Innocence, 4 vols., by Edith Wharton. Publishers, D. Appleton and Company, New York. Copyright 1920. 16.20

The End of General Gordon, from "Eminent Victorians," by Lytton Strachey. Publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London ..... 5.05

Florence Nightingale, from "Eminent Victorians," by Lytton Strachey. Publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London..... 3.10

Kindred of the Dust, 4 vols., by Peter Kyne. Publishers, Cosmopolitan Book Company, New York. Copyright 1920.

Gift of the Daughters of Ohio in New York in cooperation with the American Library Association ..... 15.65

If Winter Comes, 8 vols., by A. S. M. Hutchison. Copyright 1921 by A. S. M. Hutchison ..... 24.25

The Enchanted Canyon, 8 vols., by Honore Willsie. Copyright 1921 by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. 24.00

Turkey Red, by Francis Gilchrist Wood. Copyright 1920 by Pictorial Review Company, New York and

The Camel's Back, by S. Scott Fitzgerald. Copyright 1920 by Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Bound together in 1 vol. .... 3.25

Selected Verse for School Grades IV to VII ..... 3.50

As It Was in the Beginning, 2 vols., by Arthur Train. Copyright 1921 by Macmillan Company, New York..... 5.60

Emmeline, 2 vols., by Elsie Singmaster. Copyright 1916. Publishers, Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston ..... 3.95

New York Point, American Braille and Revised Braille:

Test Material Included in "Self-Surveys  
for the Blind, a Manual for the  
Guidance of Teachers":

Sample Sheet Arithmetic:

Addition, Subtraction ..... 3c  
Multiplication, Division ..... 3c

Arithmetical Ingenuity ..... 3c

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History ..... 3c

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Trabue Completion Test—Scale J ..... 3c

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING  
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"Answers to Questions Concerning Christian  
Science," a pamphlet by Ed. A. Kimball,  
C.S.D. Price, \$1.35 each postpaid.

"Unity of Good," "Rudimental Divine Science"  
and "No and Yes," combined in one volume.  
Single copy, \$2.00; six or more copies, each  
\$1.75, postpaid.

**THE HOWE MEMORIAL PRESS, WATER-  
TOWN, MASS.**

Jeremy, by Hugh Walpole. 7 vols. \$10.20 (per  
set).

St. Agatha of the Pines, by William Allen  
Knight. 2 vols. \$2.70 (per set).

**ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.**

Aldine Readers:

Primer, with graded spacing for Kindergarten-  
ten.

First Reader.

Second Reader (Book Two).

Alphabetical Speller, by M. B. Crabbe.

Census for 1920—cities over 15,000.

The American Republic, by Forman, in 8  
small volumes—a text in civil government.

The Wrong Black Bag, by Lewis. A story in  
graded spacing for use in teaching adults.

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Psalms, 2 vols. .... (\$3.00 each) 6.00

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STREET, NEW YORK CITY.**

"A String of Sapphires," by Helen Parry Eden.  
2 vols.

"Life of Pius X," by F. A. Forbes. 2 vols.

"The Story of a Mother," by F. A. Forbes.

"Prayers and Ceremonies of the Mass," by Abbé  
Hallet.

"The King of the Golden City," by Mother  
Mary Loyola.

"Frequent and Daily Communion," by C.  
Schmid.

"The Rose Bush," by C. Schmid.

"What is Benediction?"

"What the Catholic Church Is and What She  
Teaches."

"The Faith of Our Fathers," by Cardinal Gib-  
bons. 3 vols.

"San Celestino," by John Ayscough. 2 vols.

"Manual of Prayers and Devotions."

"Catechism of Christian Doctrine."

*In Course of Preparation*

"The Golden Window," by Mrs. Laura E.  
Richards.

"The Silver Crown," by Mrs. Laura E. Rich-  
ards.

"St. Ignatius of Loyola," by C. C. Martindale,  
S.J.

"George Washington," by Scudder.

"Compendium of Scholastic Philosophy," by  
Michael Shallow.

**EMBOSSSED PERIODICALS FOR THE  
BLIND**

**AMERICA**

✓ *Braille Courier*, monthly, Braille Grade I ½.

Published by the Canadian National Institute  
for the Blind, Toronto, Canada.

✓ *Catholic Review*, Braille Grade I ½. Pub-  
lished monthly by the Xavier Free Publica-  
tion Society, 136 West 97th Street, New  
York City.

✓ *Christian Record*, Braille Grade I ½, and also  
in New York Point. Published monthly.  
College View, Nebraska.



- ✓ *Illuminator*, Braille Grade I ½, quarterly. Published by the Holmes-Schenly Literary Society, School for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- ✓ *Matilda Ziegler Magazine*, Braille Grade I ½, and also in New York Point. Published monthly. 250 West 54th Street, New York City.
- ✓ *Messenger to the Sightless*, Braille Grade I ½. Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Milwaukee Weekly Review*, New York Point. 834, 36th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
- ✓ *Red and White*, Braille Grade I ½, quarterly. Published by the pupils of the Pennsylvania School for the Blind, Overbrook, Pa.
- ✓ *Searchlight*, in American Braille, a quarterly publication sent out to the children from Lighthouse, 111 East 59th Street, New York City.
- ✓ *Sunday School Monthly*, Braille Grade I ½. Published by the Gospel Trumpet Company, Anderson, Indiana.
- ✓ *Juvenile Braille Monthly*, printed by Clovernook Home for the Blind, financed by the Lions Club of Cincinnati. Christmas, 1922, first issue.
- ✓ *Hampstead Magazine*, Grade II. Published by the N. I. B.
- Hora Jucunda*. Issued by the Royal Blind Asylum, West Craigmillar, Edinburgh, Scotland.
- Literary Journal*, monthly, Grade II, interpointed. Published by the N. I. B.
- ✓ *Massage Journal*, official organ of certified masseurs. Grade II. Published by the N. I. B.
- ✓ *Moon Magazine*, monthly, in Moon type. Published in Brighton, England, by the N. I. B.
- ✓ *Nuggets*, weekly, Grade II. Published by the N. I. B.
- ✓ *Progress*, monthly, Grade II, interpointed. Published by the N. I. B.
- ✓ *Santa Lucia*, monthly, Grade II. Published by the N. I. B.
- ✓ *School Magazine*. Grade II, interpointed, for class use. Published by the N. I. B.
- ✓ *"Sunrays" for the Blind*, Grade II. Issued quarterly by the Oakdale Publishing Company, London, England.
- ✓ *Weekly Summary*, Grade II. Published at Eltham, Kent, England.

#### AUSTRALIA

- Morning*, an Australian Braille Magazine, Grade II. Published monthly at the Royal Institution for the Blind, Adelaide, South Australia.

#### FRANCE

- ✓ *La Lumière*, printed in French Braille and sent out from the Phare de France, by the Comité Franco-Américaine pour les aveugles de la guerre. 14 rue Daru, Paris, France.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

- ✓ *Braille Mail*, weekly, interpointed, Grade II. National Institute for the Blind, London, England.
- ✓ *Braille Musical Magazine*, monthly, interpointed, Grade II. N. I. B.
- ✓ *Braille Packet*, monthly, Grade II. N. I. B.
- Channels of Blessing*, bi-monthly, Grade II. N. I. B.
- ✓ *Church Messenger*, Grade II. Percy Villas, Kensington, London, England.
- Comrades*. Braille monthly, Grade II. A magazine for boys and girls, published by the N. I. B.
- ✓ *Craigmillar Harp*, music quarterly, Grade II. Royal Blind Asylum, West Craigmillar, Edinburgh, Scotland.

#### SWEDEN—ESPERANTO

- ✓ *Esperanto Ligilo*, monthly. Published in Braille in Stockholm, Sweden.

### PERIODICALS IN INK-PRINT

#### AMERICA

- ✓ *California Beacon*, monthly, published by the San Francisco Association for the Blind, San Francisco, California.
- ✓ *Outlook for the Blind*, published by the American Foundation for the Blind, New York City.
- ✓ *West Virginia Tablet*, semi-monthly, published by the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind, Romney, W. Va.

#### ENGLAND

- ✓ *The Beacon*, monthly, published by the N. I. B.
- ✓ *St. Dunstan's Review*, published at St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, Regent's Park, London, England.
- ✓ *Teacher of the Blind*, the organ of the Association of Teachers of the Blind, St. Valery, Coventry, England.
- The Blind*, published quarterly by Gardner's Trust for the Blind, London.

**FINLAND**

- ✓ *Aistivialliskoululehti*, Tidskrift for Abnormskolan. Kuopio, Finland.

**FRANCE**

- ✓ *L'Ami des Aveugles*, revue mondiale d'éducation et de propagande en faveur des aveugles, fondé, Février 1921. (No number received since July, 1922.)  
 ✓ *Le Valentin Haüy*, revue universelle des questions relatives aux aveugles, fondé en 1883. (The last number was dated December, 1921.)

**GERMANY**

- ✓ *Der Blindenfreund*, Zeitschrift für Verbesserung des Loses der Blinden.  
*Die Blindenschule*, Monatsschrift zur Förderung des Blindenunterrichts. Wilhelm-Augusta Blindenanstalt in Danzig-Langfuhr.  
*Von unsern Blinden*. Quarterly issued since 1908. Issued at the K. K. Blinden Erziehungs Institut, Vienna.

**INDIA**

- ✓ *Light to the Blind*, published quarterly in the interests of the blind. Editor, P. N. V. Rau, Mysore, British India.

**NETHERLANDS**

- De Blindebode*, Nederlandsch Blindenorgan. Da Costastraat 12, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

**SPAIN**

- Los Ciegos*, revista mensual tyflogila Hispano-Americana. Madrid, Spain.

**MANUFACTURERS OF APPLIANCES FOR THE BLIND**

In the list of appliances for the blind, the maker is designated by the initials which precede his name in the following list.

- A.P.H.—American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky.  
 Bl.An.—Blindenanstalt, Alexanderstrasse 32, Hamburg, Germany.  
 Bürger—Bürger, Julius, Johannes Strasses No. 11, Dresden, Germany.  
 C.H.P.—Clovernook Printing House, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.  
 Cooper—Cooper Eng. & Mfg. Co., 558 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 Denoyer—Denoyer-Geppert Company, 5235 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 Ellis—Ellis, L. T. S., 109 Haverhill Street, Boston, Mass.

H.M.P.—Howe Memorial Press, Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass.

H.P.P.Co.—Hall Printing Press Company, Dunellen, N. J.

H.&Co.—Hatchette & Company, 79 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, France.

I.N.J.A.—Institute Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles, Paris, France.

Johnson—Johnson Mfg. Co., 103 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mell—Mell, Dr. Alexander, XIII/5 Auhofstrasse 244, Wien, Austria.

Mensel—Mensel, Karl, Hamburg, Germany.

N.I.B.—National Institute for the Blind, Great Portland Street, London, W1.

N.Y.I.—New York Institute for the Blind, 34th Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

Nickson—Nickerson, Rev. Samuel S., 129 Central Street, Somerville, Mass.

P.I.I.B.—Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, 64th Street and Malvern Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Schleu—Schleussner, Dir. Karl, Blindenanstalt, Nürnberg, Germany.

Stätis—Stätischen Blindenanstalt, Berlin, Germany.

U.S.P.C.—United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vogel—Vogel, F. W., Hufnerstrasse 122, Hamburg, Germany.

Ziegler—Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, 250 West 54th Street, New York.

**APPLIANCES, GAMES, ETC., FOR THE BLIND**

**BRAILLE WRITING APPLIANCES:**

Slates:

Desk; Bürger, Cooper, H.M.P., I.N.J.A., Johnson, Mell, N.I.B., P.I.I.B., N.Y.I.

Pocket; Bl.An., Bürger, Cooper, H.M.P., I.N.J.A., Johnson, Mell, N.I.B., Schleu, N.Y.I.

Stereotypers: Map-maker; Cooper.

Stereotyper, foot and power (plate-maker); Cooper.

Writers: Hall; Cooper.

Perkins; H.M.P.

Stainsby-Wayne; N.I.B.

Stainsby-Wayne interliner and interpointer; N.I.B.

Stainsby-Wayne shorthand machine; N.I.B.

Erasers; N.I.B.

Pegboards; *H.M.P.*

Movable Type Duplicator: Vaughan Portable  
Writer; *H.&Co.*

#### GAMES:

Authors; *N.I.B.*

Checkers; *H.M.P., Mell, N.I.B., P.I.I.B.*

Chess; *N.I.B.*

Dominoes; *H.M.P., Mell, N.I.B.*

Fox and Geese; *Mell, P.I.I.B., Stätis.*

Games in variety; *Mell, Stätis, Vogel.*

Playing Cards; *H.M.P., N.I.B., U.S.P.C.*

Plate for marking playing cards; *H.M.P.*

Halma; *Mell, P.I.I.B., Stätis.*

LINE TYPE; *H.M.P.* (Made by the American  
Type Founders Company, at Jersey City,  
N. J., and called by them "Blind Type.")

#### MAPS:

Dissected and Relief; *A.P.H.*

Outline; *H.M.P., I.N.J.A., N.I.B., P.I.I.B.*

#### MATHEMATICAL DEVICES:

Abacus; *I.N.J.A., N.I.B.*

Arithmetic slate; *I.N.J.A., Mell, N.Y.I.*

Taylor Octagonal; *Johnson, P.I.I.B.*

Cubarithms; *I.N.J.A.*

Cushions; *H.M.P., Mell.*

Foot rule, brass; *N.I.B.*

Geometry: Board and waxed string; *Schleu.*  
Disk; *Mensel.*

Figures embossed; *Vogel.*

Plasticene board; *see* New York State  
School for the Blind, Report, 1920.

Tapes, cloth; *N.I.B.*

#### NEW YORK POINT WRITING APPLIANCES:

Slates; *Cooper, Johnson, N.Y.I.*

Latimer models; *Johnson.*

Writers: Kleidograph; *N.Y.I.*

Plate-maker: Stereograph; *N.Y.I.*

#### PAPER:

Loose-Leaf Note Book; *C.P.H.*

Manila for slates; *H.M.P.*

White for Braille-writers; *H.M.P.*

White for Pencil-writing; *H.M.P.*

#### PENCIL-WRITING APPLIANCES:

Square-hand; *Bürger, H.M.P., N.I.B.*

Round-hand; *Nickerson.*

Signature wire guide; *H.M.P.*

(Also a variety of inventions by individuals,  
for keeping lines straight.)

PHYSIOLOGICAL MODELS, with embossed tablets  
and charts (usable by the blind, but not made  
especially for them); *Denoyer.*

#### PRINTING PRESSES:

Platen; *Cooper.*

Rotary; *H.P.P.Co., N.Y.I.*

TYPEWRITERS: Blickensderfer, Corona; *Ziegler.*

VISE: For Chair-caning; *Ellis.*

WATCHES; *N.I.B., Ziegler.*

Embossed Clock Dials; *N.I.B.*

N.Y.I. call attention to the fact that their  
stock of kleidographs is reduced to 27, and that  
when these are sold the stock will not be re-  
placed.

#### THE BLIND IN NEWSPAPER WORK

##### WHERE THE REPORTER MUST SEE

A Chicago student of journalism is blind, but he believes he will make good first as a reporter and then, perhaps, as an editor, because of a peculiar gift which enables him to "see" with his cheeks. His cheeks see things, he says, by registering for his keenly developed senses delicate variations in air pressure. They respond, it is related, more sensitively to faint differences than a barometer does, and he is enabled to "see" buildings and trees, streets and the lake, doorways and stairs.

"Each building has an atmospheric aura all its own," says the student. "You recognize buildings by the light rays emanating from them. I know them by their peculiar influences on the air about them. I see them with the nerves of my face."

Having thus overcome his handicap of getting about as readily as does the reporter with eyesight, this blind student of the Fourth Estate has made a tremendous stride against great odds. Next, and more difficult, will be the learning of what to believe of what he hears. The man who can master that complexity of the newspaper game has looked further than the keenest pair of mere eyes the world ever produced.—*Cal. Democrat*, March 20, 1923.



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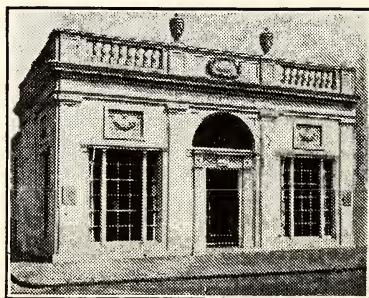
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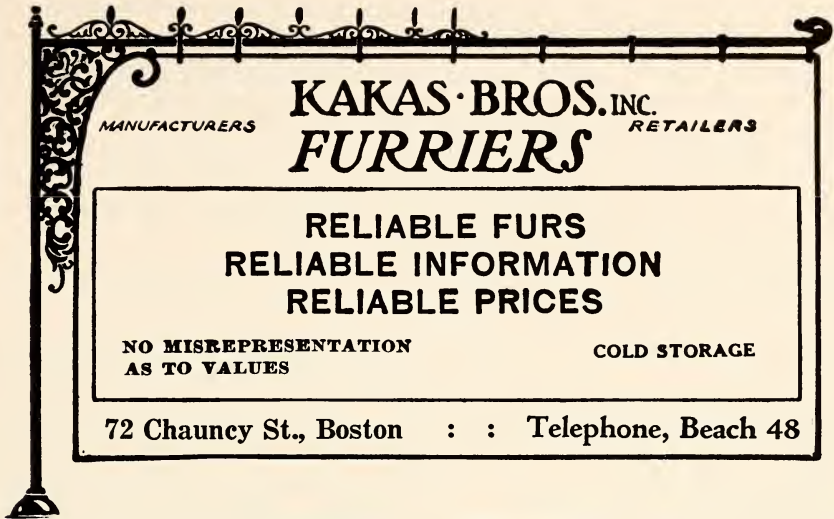
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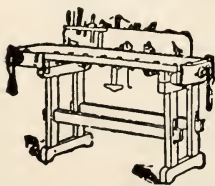
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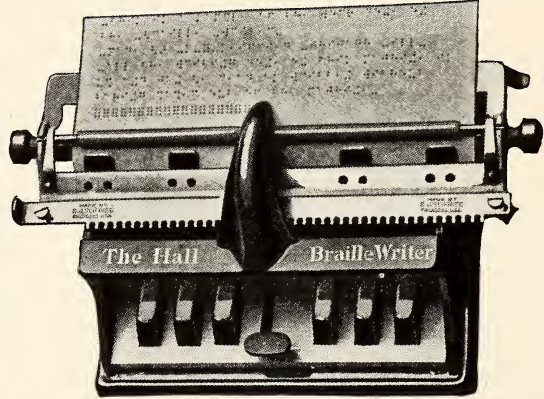
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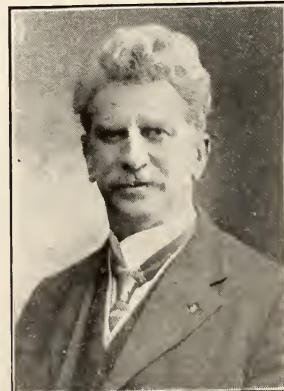
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*Yearly Subscription, \$2.00*

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SEPTEMBER, 1923

# OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND

VOL. XVI

SEPTEMBER, 1923

NO. 2

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Editor, **CHARLES B. HAYES**, American Foundation for Blind  
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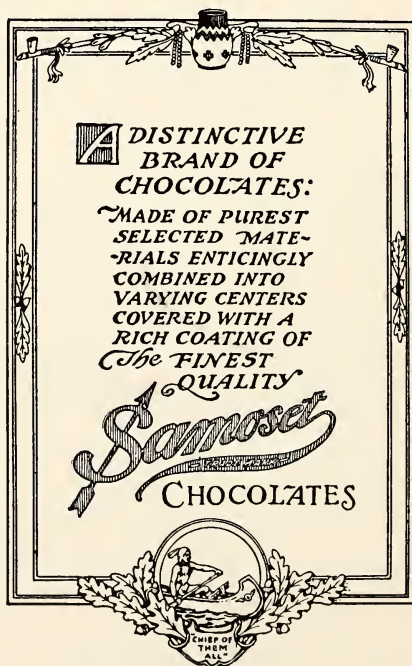
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# Outlook for the Blind

September Number, 1923

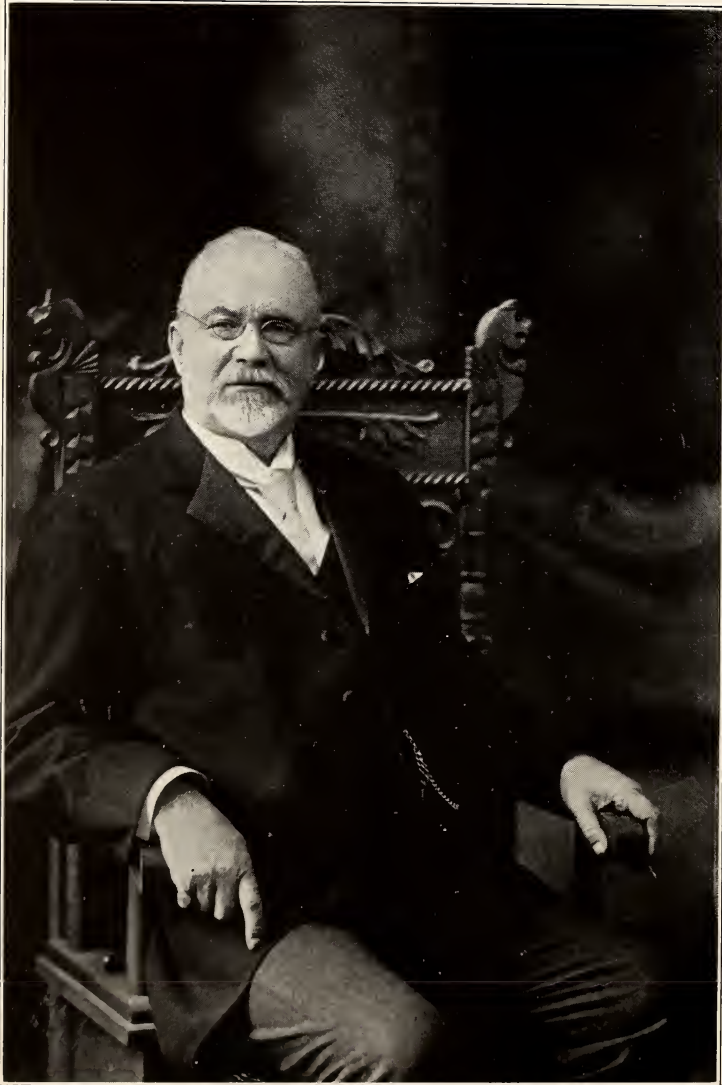
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*SIR FREDERICK FRASER*

## SIR FREDERICK FRASER

**S**IR FREDERICK FRASER, Superintendent of the Halifax, Nova Scotia School for the Blind, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his work with that famous institution.

Sir Frederick, regarded as one of the most remarkable men in Canada, has enjoyed a career of distinction and success in a field peculiarly his own, and the public work accomplished by him during the last fifty years has been responsible for the rank attained by Nova Scotia and Canada in work for the blind. Possessed of exceptional organizing and executive ability, he has met all difficulties with indomitable courage and tenacity of purpose.

In 1873 no blind person of Nova Scotia was earning his living. Today Nova Scotia stands in the front rank of educational work for the blind. Sir Frederick Fraser was the pioneer who opened doors of educational opportunities and occupational possibilities to hundreds of handicapped Nova Scotians. Sir Frederick is blind.

Primarily an educator of rare ability, endowed with clarity of vision and power for sustained enthusiasm, Sir Frederick has realized his ambition and has seen the Halifax School develop under his guidance from a small beginning into an institution of worthy scholastic attainments.

In 1913 the Legislature of Nova Scotia publicly thanked him for distinguished service and in 1915 he was knighted by King George.

In an address to Sir Frederick at the time of his jubilee celebration, the directors of the Halifax School said, "More important than the material development of the School has been the far reaching influence you have exercised over the hundreds of pupils who have passed through the institution during your régime. Under your sympathetic guidance and inspired by your example they have gained the confidence and courage which had enabled them to become useful and independent members of society."

Sir Frederick Fraser has set us an eminent example. Let us follow the gleam of the torch that he has lighted.

# American Foundation for the Blind

## Nation-wide Service

### The Rhode Island Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind

SINCE the May issue of the OUTLOOK the American Foundation for the Blind has seen the establishment of The Rhode Island Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind.

In response to a request from Miss Mary E. French of the Rhode Island Home Teaching Department, the Director of the Foundation's Bureau of Information and Publicity investigated the possibilities of the field and found them fertile. With a blind population of between 800 and 1000, many of whom are young, Rhode Island possessed no organization adequate to meet their needs. True, the home-teaching department functioning under the State Board of Education provides instruction in reading and writing and enables blind persons to earn something toward their livelihood, but how may two teachers, no matter how devoted and capable, cope with a situation such as Rhode Island presented? In Massachusetts, Perkins Institution for the Blind provides an educational ladder for the children of Rhode Island, and the state pays a certain amount per capita for them, but what of the blinded adults? The world of industry does not readily open its doors to sightless ones—it must be persuaded to do so, and to this end the blind and the public must be coordinately educated. Certainly the American Foundation had work to do in Rhode Island,

and straightway proceeded about the laying of the first "foundation stones."

The Federation of Women's Clubs, aroused to active interest, invited the Foundation to present plans for a state organization before a federated meeting in Bristol on April 21. This invitation was accepted and Miss Mary E. French and Miss Fanny A. Kimball, the two home teachers who are doing such admirable work in the education of the blind of Rhode Island, joined with the Foundation's representative and presented a plan that was seconded by Rhode Island's Governor, Mayor, Commissioner of Education, Roman Catholic Bishop, Protestant clergy, President and Dean of Brown University and many other leading citizens of Providence. So strong was the wave of enthusiasm that prevailed at this meeting that the impetus there provided carried over into a later discussion meeting held at Brown University on April 30, and combined with the Foundation's publicity work through newspaper articles, church notices, addresses and personal interviews, was in a marked degree responsible for the large and enthusiastic crowd of more than 200 persons assembled at the latter meeting when the Association was formally organized.

A campaign for funds is now under way and is swinging along with great strides. The Rhode Island Association holds forth promise of being one of our most potent organizations and we extend to them our sincere wishes that the future may hold for them undreamed of opportunities for a vital service se-



curely built upon a foundation of dauntless courage.

The following are letters relative to the organization of the new association:

May 21st, 1923.

Mr. M. C. Migel, President,  
American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.,  
1 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

There was recently organized the Rhode Island Association for promoting the Interests of the Blind and it was my privilege to be present at the meeting at which this very commendable enterprise was undertaken.

I believe that this is a field in which much valuable work can be done which will produce results that will not only afford much gratification to those who interest themselves in it but which will also be a most prolific source of benefit to our blind citizens themselves.

In this manner the talents of their many gifted men and women will be restored and developed to the great advantage of the communities in which they live.

I sincerely trust that the efforts of the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc. will result in the establishment of many other organizations throughout the Country similar to the Rhode Island Association.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM S. FLYNN, Governor.

Mr. M. C. Migel, President,  
American Foundation for the Blind,  
1 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Migel:

In behalf of the home teachers of the adult blind of Rhode Island, I wish to thank you, and through you, express our gratitude to the American Foundation for the Blind, for the assistance given

us in forming the Rhode Island Association for Promoting the Interests of Blind. It has long been felt that such an association was needed here, but until the establishment of the American Foundation for the Blind, there was no one to whom we could turn for the necessary counsel and help.

Whatever good work our association may be able to accomplish for the blind of this state, we shall always feel that it could not have been started without the aid of the Foundation given through its representative, who brought unfailing enthusiasm and untiring energy to the work of organizing, and the preparation for the meeting of April thirtieth, at which the association was formed.

With best wishes for the work of the Foundation, I am

Yours sincerely,

MARY E. FRENCH, Home Teacher.

The roster of officers chosen is as follows:

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| President               | 2nd Vice President     |
| Mrs. Rush Sturgis       | Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott |
| 1st Vice President      | Secretary              |
| Mrs. Russell W. Knight. | Mr. Robert Grieve      |

Treasurer

Mr. Frederick S. Sibley

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Mrs. Edgar J. Lownes  
Judge Frederick Rueckert  
Mrs. Charles Steedman  
Miss Mary E. French  
Miss Fanny A. Kimball  
Dr. W. E. Ranger  
Dr. W. H. P. Faunce  
Mrs. Robert Grieve  
Mr. T. F. I. McDonnell  
Mr. Sevelion Brown  
Mrs. James E. Cheesman  
Mrs. Caesar Misch  
Mrs. Henry C. Cushma  
Dean Otis E. Randall  
Mrs. Gustave Radeki  
Mrs. G. M. Bronson  
Mrs. Wallace F. Howe  
Mrs. Philip Carey  
Mr. Harold T. Ostby  
Dr. Arthur Bradford  
Mrs. Wilson Wing  
Mrs. R. C. Fuller  
Mrs. Thos. Flynn

### LIONS CLUBS

The recent interest which the Lions Clubs in various parts of this country have taken in the welfare of blind children has attracted the attention of workers for the blind to these organizations.

The International Lions Clubs organization is one of several manifestations of the present day social movement which took form first in the Rotary Clubs. A Lions Club is a luncheon club meeting usually once a week. Its membership is open to one representative of each industry or profession in the community. In practice, the representative seldom ranks lower than the general manager of the concern with which he is connected.

The purpose of these clubs is primarily social. At their luncheon meetings they usually have a speaker with a message of general or special interest. They have found that they thrive best when they have some altruistic project. The Rotarians for example quite generally interest themselves in crippled children. Each Lions Club has a welfare committee but the interest is quite varied. In some communities it is the Girl Scouts, in others it is the Boy Scouts and still others it is undernourished children who have enlisted the club's aid.

In several cities welfare work for blind children has been undertaken. Conspicuous examples of this are the work for the blind children carried on by the Lions Clubs in Cincinnati and Youngstown, Ohio. In these cities the welfare committee has worked very closely with those in charge of classes for the blind in public schools. They have supplemented the work of the schools in such ways as the teachers suggest. In Cincinnati and Youngstown the annual budgets for this purpose have run into four figures.

Not only is the financial assistance a great boon to those interested in the children's education, but the personal influence of the individual men with the children and the influence of the club in crystalizing public opinion in favor of adequate financial support for these classes are of inestimable value.

About Christmas time last year the Lions Club of Cincinnati undertook to finance for six months a Braille juvenile magazine for blind children. This magazine was sent free to every blind child in Ohio interested in receiving such a publication. In June, the State Convention of Lions Clubs held in Akron, Ohio, undertook to assume the financial support of this Braille magazine.

A movement is now on foot in certain states to induce the International Organization of Lions Clubs to adopt welfare work for blind children as a special interest of this organization. Workers for the blind might help materially in this movement by stimulating the interest of their local Lions Club in the welfare work for blind children of the community.

Until the local clubs throughout the country became quite generally interested in this particular subject the international organization can hardly be expected to enter this field.

It has been suggested that in communities where there are no classes for blind children and where there seems little for the local club to do for the few blind children in the city, the Lions Club might be interested in work for partially blind children. Newly organized sight saving classes would find the moral and financial backing of such an organization of great value.—R. B. I.

### SOUTHERN LEGISLATION

Early in July, in response to a request from Mr. J. J. Childs and Mr. Paul Donehoo of the Fulton County Association for the Blind, Georgia, the Foundation sent a representative to appear before a joint meeting of the House and Senate to urge the consideration of the benefits to be attained by the successful passage of the bill for the establishment of a Georgia State Commission for the Blind. There are approximately 2,000 blind people in Georgia and the Foundation's representative presented a strong argument in their behalf. The Foundation feels that one of its greatest assets is the ability to send a representative to

states which face the fundamental problem of meeting the needs of a large blind population, and show such states that the only adequate way of meeting the situation is to establish a State Commission for the Blind.

The representative also visited the Virginia Commission for the Blind at Charlottesville while he was in the South. Mr. L. L. Watts is executive secretary of the Commission and is to be congratulated on the constructive program that he has mapped out for its development. Although this commission has been in existence for less than a year, it has already achieved much of which it may well be proud.

## Annual Meeting of the American Foundation for the Blind

The Annual Meeting of the American Foundation for the Blind convened at the Wisconsin School for the Blind, Janesville, Wisconsin, June 23, 1923, in conjunction with the Biennial Meeting of the American Association of Workers for the Blind.

The meeting was called to order by Francis E. Palmer, Vinton, Iowa, Vice-President of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, and a member of the Foundation. In the absence of President M. C. Migel, Mr. H. R. Latimer of Pittsburgh, Pa., a trustee of the Foundation, was elected as President *pro tem* and Chairman of the meeting. Mr. J. Robert Atkinson, Los Angeles, a trustee of the Foundation, was elected Vice-Chairman, *pro tem*. In the absence of Mr. W. Howard Hamilton, Secretary, Mr. Charles B. Hayes was elected Secretary, *pro tem*.

The Chairman introduced Joseph C. Nate, Director-General of the Foundation, who spoke at length on the work and progress of the Foundation under the establishment of the Headquarters in New York City on January 1.

Mr. Charles B. Hayes, Director of the Bureau of Information and Publicity, then spoke on the work of that department.

Mr. Robert B. Irwin, Director of the Bureau of Research, then presented the work of that Bureau.

There was some informal discussion, and questions, concerning these reports.

The report of Mr. Herbert H. White, Treasurer, was then presented by the Director General. This report was in the form of the complete audit of the financial affairs of the Foundation to December 31, 1922, completing the fiscal



year which then closed. Also submitted, was the trial-balance and statements for June 1, 1923, showing the business of the Foundation for the first five months of the present fiscal year.

The figures represented were explained in further detail by the Chairman and Director-General, after which it was moved, seconded and carried that the report of Treasurer be accepted and filed.

The Chairman made informal report of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee during the past year.

The Director-General spoke in appreciation of the help and courtesies extended to himself and other members of the Headquarters Staff by the Trustees and officers of the Foundation.

Moved and seconded that the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee, and the Officers of the Foundation, be thanked for their faithful services of the past year. Unanimously and heartily carried.

The election of Trustees was then taken up. The Chairman stated the present plan under the Charter and By-Laws as amended at meetings of the Board of Trustees of October 26, 1922, and November 22, 1922, by which the nominations of the Trustees representing the respective groups of workers for the blind are previously received by mail and reported at this time. Also that the recommendations of the Executive Committee for the Trustees other than those representing the groups of workers are to be similarly presented.

(The following election of trustees of the Foundation were then made by classes for the ensuing year.—THE EDITOR.)

#### THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

- \*J. ROBERT ATKINSON, Manager Universal Braille Press, Los Angeles, Cal.
- \*DR. ROBERT H. BABCOCK, Chicago, Illinois.
- ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
- OLIN H. BURRITT, Principal Penna. Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.
- \*EDWARD M. CHAMBERLAIN, 1109 16th Street, Washington, D. C.
- RANDALL J. CONDON, Superintendent City Schools, Cincinnati, O.
- MRS. HOMER GAGE, President Blind Relief Corps, Worcester, Mass.
- W. HOWARD HAMILTON, Attorney at Law, Baltimore, Md.
- \*H. R. LATIMER, Executive Secretary Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- \*CHARLES W. LINDSAY, President Lindsay Piano Co., Montreal, Canada.
- M. C. MIGEL, Chairman N. Y. State Commission for the Blind, New York City.
- WM. FELLOWES MORGAN, President National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, New York City.
- MISS PRUDENCE SHERWIN, President Cleveland Society for the Blind, Cleveland, O.
- FELIX M. WARBURG, William and Pine Streets, New York City.
- HERBERT H. WHITE, Treasurer Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
- MR. WILLIAM ZIEGLER, JR., New York City.

\*Blind.

The Director-General then stated the great helpfulness of the Corporate memberships in the Foundation on the part of all organizations engaged in work for the blind, and of the Active Membership of all persons engaged in such work. Enrollment as such members during the recess of the following was urged, and also by mail as the workers would return to their homes.

There was some general discussion of the work and interests of the Foundation after which, on a motion duly carried, the Chairman declared the Annual Meeting of 1923 regularly adjourned.

H. R. LATIMER,  
Chairman, *pro tem.*  
CHARLES B. HAYES,  
Secretary, *pro tem.*

Janesville, Wisconsin,  
June 23, 1923.

**DR. ROBERT H. BABCOCK**

**I**N 1864, when the Civil War was in progress, small boys throughout the country were interested in being as warlike as possible. "Robbie" Babcock, aged thirteen, and his younger brother, aged eight, were no exceptions to the general rule. Surrounded by the atmosphere of excitement that naturally attended the drilling of soldiers and their constant coming and going, these two boys were continually "playing war." One day they made a crude bomb-shell that refused to go off until the boys, tired of awaiting the longed-for noise, drew near to investigate the cause of the delay, and just at the wrong moment, the "bomb" exploded, leaving "Robbie" to travel the "dark route" for the rest of his life.

The boy was taken to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind where he underwent the usual routine for the education of the blind.

Three years at the Pennsylvania Institution, then college preparatory work at Olivet, Michigan, in competition with sighted students, and the boy was ready for Western Reserve College, Ohio, in 1869. After his work at Western Reserve was completed, he entered upon a course of literary study at Ann Arbor, but a final decision led him to medical study at the Ann Arbor Medical College. Later he studied at the Chicago Medical College, and followed with a post-graduate course at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons where he was one of ten honor students in a class of 138. After a trip to Germany, he commenced practice in Chicago, having studied medicine for nine years before attempting to practice.

About thirty years ago, leading physicians of Chicago were baffled by the

condition of a patient. They were all agreed that the patient was in no immediate danger. One of the physicians asked that a former student of his be called in. His request was granted, a precise diagnosis was rendered by the young physician who decided that the patient would shortly depart this life. This young practitioner was Dr. Babcock. His diagnosis was correct, for the patient died in a few days.

Dr. Babcock has lived up to early promise and has become a great physician. He is author of several valuable medical books and has received wide recognition from his fellow practitioners.

We are proud to have Dr. Babcock a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Foundation for the Blind, and are glad of this opportunity to introduce him to readers of the *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND*.



Eminent Physician and Trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind

## William Ziegler, Jr.

Trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind

The OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND hopes in a future issue to present a cut of Mr. William Ziegler, Jr., who was elected a Trustee at the Annual Meeting of the Foundation, together with some statement of his important business activities. Mr. Ziegler was formerly Chairman of the New York State Commission for

the Blind and is President of the Royal Baking Powder Company. Mr. Ziegler has just returned from two months spent in Europe. All our readers will be interested in knowing that Mr. Ziegler is a son of Mrs. Matilda Ziegler, founder of the MATILDA ZIEGLER MAGAZINE FOR THE BLIND.



Blind Trainees of the University of Idaho

Blindness is no handicap to these five young men, who are being aided by the Rehabilitation Department in attending the University of Idaho.

One man studies law, one journalism, one is preparing to teach and two are majoring in music, the one in voice and the other in piano.



## MARGUERITE BRANEN

By R. R. PRATT

Little Marguerite Branen, of Inglewood, California, is known on the Western Coast as the "Wonder Child." For the last year Marguerite has been delighting audiences of Los Angeles, Long Beach and Santa Barbara with her saxophone solos. Through many engagements for the musical programs of the radio stations of Los Angeles she has played to music lovers all over the country. The many letters which she has received from radio enthusiasts tell of the enjoyment with which they have listened to her solos.

Marguerite is now only thirteen years old and has been blind since babyhood.

When Marguerite was seven her parents brought her to the New Mexico Institute for the Blind. Very soon after her entrance into the school her unusual musical ability was discovered and lessons in piano and violin followed.

In 1921 Marguerite began her study of the saxophone and before long was playing with the school orchestra for dances. On the closing program, in June, 1922, she was one of a trio, saxophone, violin and piano, which played the sextet from "Lucia de Lammermoor." The applause was so hearty that the selection was repeated.

It is interesting to know that Marguerite plays exclusively by note and not by ear. Each note is dictated to her and she writes it down, using the Braille system of notation. She memorizes music twice as fast as an ordinary person. Her



repertoire consists of standard classical numbers as well as the latest popular music.

It is her ambition to become a great musician and she expects to pay her way as she goes. She has already earned enough money to pay for her piano and violin.

## Blind Stage Folk



BEN WELCH, THE FAMOUS BLIND  
COMEDIAN

WHO does not know Ben Welch, the character comedian who has won his reputation through "true to type" portrayal of the characters whom he depicts? Who can forget his inimitable caricature of the little East Side Jew who pretends to be extremely wise and is continually being fooled? The shuffling gait, the East Side grin, the Kosher beard are true to life and Mr. Welch keeps his audience chuckling from the moment he shuffles on to the stage until he leaves it.

Last season while playing with Frances White in "Jimmie," Mr. Welch was stricken blind. At the very moment when he capered his way toward the footlights for the "hit" of the evening, those lights played traitor and went out. For a moment Mr. Welch thought that the audience likewise "sat in dark-

ness" and then suddenly he knew that the lights were not out, the house was not in darkness, it was just that he—Ben Welch—could not see. He finished his act and went to his hotel—not to grope and mope his way back to success, but to stand undauntedly where he was and to hold on to such success as he had already acquired. Entirely helpless except for the use of his brain, he accomplishes more with his facial expression than the average comedian does with all his quantitative antics. Mr. Welch travels from station to station in his automobile, accompanied by his attendant, chauffeur and trained nurse. The performances which afford so much fun to the onlookers are often given in the midst of sheer physical agony.

Mr. Welch himself says: "After I became blind I consulted five specialists,

each of whom advised that I quit the stage, as they recommended complete rest and quiet. I put up a stiff upper lip and said—'I go to work.' If I had quit 'Jimmie' that day the show would have had to close. I continued playing in 'Jimmie' for seventeen weeks, going absolutely blind, and then laid off for three months and loafed around home, which was not good for me.

I then decided to enter vaudeville. My family and friends laughed at me, but I got ready and opened with B. F. Keith and Orpheum circuits at the Hamilton Theatre, New York City. The act now has more laughs in it than I have had in my whole career and if the audience continues to like me that is the only medicine I need."

The OUTLOOK can do no better than to give the following message from Mr. Welch:

"Young man, young woman: This is your day, use it. Use it to build yourself a pleasant disposition. Do that NOW, before it is too late.

"Take this as a message from Blind Ben Welch. Had I an ugly disposition my misfortune would have killed me—for I would have brooded and complained, making myself and everyone else miserable.

"So build yourself a pleasant disposition.

"And above all else, carry your own trouble. Don't loan it to others—don't burden them with your misfortunes. Carry your own troubles, cheerfully, manfully — carry it straightforward. Don't load it upon another—die with it first, if necessary. But never say die—say 'Try.'

"See the bright side of things. If you do that you feel better instantly, and things just naturally brighten up then.

"So build yourself a pleasant disposition—it pays—pays more than anything else.

"Keep smiling through your troubles. Trouble can't stand a smile. Smile, Smile, Smile—and be thankful for what you have."

### CLARA MORRIS

Star of former years who returned to the stage, after a period of obscurity induced by blindness.

"That woman is not acting, she is suffering," exclaimed Sarah Bernhardt when she saw Clara Morris play Camille. The blindness which fell to the lot of Miss Morris a few years later revealed how keen had been the insight of the great French tragedienne. After six months of total blindness, Miss Morris temporarily regained slight vision, and thenceforth devoted much time to writing.





**JOHN DREW**

Virtually sightless, he "carries on."

It is not generally known that John Drew is among those who walk in a dimly lighted world, for his courage enables him to walk with uplifted head where others would fall.

**CHARLES B. LAWLOR**

What the leitmotif is to the Wagnerian opera so was the song "The Side-walks of New York" to Governor Al Smith in his campaign. Wherever the popular candidate appeared the band struck up the old song. If Al were asked what he wanted to hear he always requested the same number. He was literally swept into office on the jubilant strains of "East Side, West Side, All Around the Town."

Now the author is following his song once more into the limelight of publicity. Twenty-five years ago Charles

Lawlor was a famous song writer and singing comedian of vaudeville. He had a positive genius for the flavor of the metropolis and his songs were literally the folk songs of New York. "The Mick That Threw the Brick" was a masterpiece of its kind and delighted hundreds of thousands. "Upper Ten and Lower Five" was another riotous success.

Lawlor appeared in numerous acts, with his daughters, with James Thornton and with other favorites of the two-a-day. Then blindness came upon him and the theatre knew him no longer. However, his spirit never broke. He went right on writing songs and planning a return to the stage in spite of his handicap.

The day has arrived and Mr. Lawlor is now appearing on the Keith Circuit as the hero of a clever little sketch written around his own career and personality.



Song Writer and Singing Comedian

## VERNON, VENTRILOQUIST

The voice of a high salaried prima donna is mild compared to the voice control of a successful ventriloquist. Vernon, who is one of the best known and best liked ventriloquists, has a voice of much greater range than all of the prima donnas in the world rolled into one. Instead of having a range that extends over two octaves, he can at will, raise his voice from the cellar to the attic. In his ventriloquial performance Vernon is assisted by a company of one, in the person of an exceedingly attractive woman. Vernon works in the dark, too, recognizing no handicap which will keep him from the daily routine by which he earns his living, surmounting all the difficulties of life on the road, succeeding in his profession of entertainer by unfaltering purpose.



## Mollie Fuller

ONE evening last winter a woman crossed the stage of the Palace Theatre on Broadway, New York. It was a familiar road to her and every step across the boards brought vivid recollections of laughter, light and applause. Intensely absorbed in her work, she seemed totally unconscious of the audience, and her beautiful voice and finished gestures proclaimed her thoroughly conversant with her art.

There were those in the audience who watched her work with understanding hearts and tear-bright eyes, but the majority of the onlookers were quite unaware of the magnificent force of the life-drama that was beating its way upward and outward through the medium of the written play, for Mollie Fuller

had come back. Mollie Fuller, who in days not so very long since, had been the petted and feted belle of New York vaudeville and musical comedy life. Mollie Fuller of "Adonis" and "Evangeline," and of the old Empire Theatre where she used to play opposite her husband in their always popular vaudeville team of Hallem and Fuller. She who, practically reared on the stage, and accustomed to taking leading parts, had never entered a booking-office until after her husband's death, some three years ago.

Few of those in the Palace Theatre audience that night of her reappearance last winter were aware of the fact that the woman whom they were so thunderously acclaiming was totally blind. One there was, E. F. Albee, the man who had booked her act, who felt the tears



course down his cheeks as he realized that Mollie Fuller, blind, had made good as Mollie Fuller sighted. When some short while before she had entered his booking-office and he had told her that theatre folk were planning a benefit for her, she had persuaded him that what she needed was not a benefit but a chance to "come back." Taking her at her word he had given her that chance, and, in a sketch written by Blanche Merrill, a young woman who had never be-

fore written a sketch, and staged by Mr. Albee himself, Mollie Fuller "came back."

In three years she had lost her husband and partner, her best friend, her sight and her stage career. For three months previous to the final descent of blindness she had lain flat on her back with her eyes tightly bandaged and had prayed fervently for the restoration of her sight or for courage and strength to bear its loss and to earn her own living. The first prayer was not granted, but strength and courage were provided in abundance. Today, blind, but unadvertised as such, Miss Fuller is playing "Big Time" and earning more money than ever before, not *because* of her blindness but *in spite* of it. As Oxenham has said:

"To every man there openeth  
A way and ways and a way,  
And some men choose the high way  
And some men choose the low;  
And in between on the misty flats  
The rest drift to and fro.  
But to every man there openeth  
A way and ways and a way,  
And every man decideth  
Which way his soul shall go."

Mollie Fuller, truly the captain of her soul, chose the high way.

## A Deaf-Blind Mother Who is Doing What Others Say is Impossible

Mrs. Claude M. Shaff teaches her small son the three "Rs," cares for her husband's correspondence, runs her own electric washing machine and has other unique accomplishments. We print her letter through the courtesy of Mr. Walter G. Holmes, of the MATILDA ZIEGLER MAGAZINE, and quote the following from his note to us:

"In her reply to my letter asking if we

could publish her's, Mrs. Shaff told me that she types all her husband's business letters and takes his notes in Point. Mrs. Shaff was deaf and blind from early life, attended the Nebraska State School for the Blind and was married to Mr. Shaff when only nineteen years of age. She and her husband own their own five thousand dollar home and other property."—  
The Editor.



MR. WALTER G. HOLMES,  
250 West 54th Street,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Holmes:

I hope you will pardon me for having so long neglected to answer your letter, but the duties of a wife and mother are not few and the day is never long enough.

My little son is five and a half years old, but I could not send him to school this year, as the nearest school is about two miles from our home, so I had to begin teaching him myself. It is not a very easy task for a blind person to teach a child to read and write, especially when she is also deaf. But Herbert is very bright and has learned to read and write his letters and to spell a number of words. You would be amused to see him at night when I put him to bed—he takes three or four of his books with him, and falls asleep with one in his arms.

He spells on my hand, and when a stranger comes to the door, he will tell Herbert how to spell, and Herbert will write on my hand, so that I will know what is wanted.

Herbert is a very healthy child—has never been sick, except last June when his tonsils and adenoids were removed, and then he did not even have a sore throat, and, as his father said when he came home, he went out to “get a black eye.”

The doctors at the hospital were very much surprised when they examined him, and asked if he had had mumps, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and we had to confess that he never had anything beyond a cold. He drinks two quarts of milk every day, and will not take it unless the cream is left on the milk. He

insists on going out to play in the coldest weather.

When Herbert was born my mother and all of my people said I would have to give him away, for I could not possibly take care of him. My cousins were all horrified, and by the way, those cousins are married and have babies of their own, and all of them have had everything in the shape of sickness that children have.

We live five miles from the city, and do not take Herbert about much, and my relatives all live in heated flats and think they will die if they get a little cold air.

I hope you will not be bored by all this about my boy, but, Mr. Holmes, in my opinion, the greatest thing in the world is to be a good mother, and it is better to have one healthy child than to have a great fortune. I call Herbert my “little Sunshine.”

In your letter you asked about my electric washing machine. It is a May Tag, made in Illinois, and the price is about \$125 new, but my husband says it is not a safe machine for the blind. I have never had any trouble with it myself, although all the machinery is on the top and side of the machine.

Mr. Shaff says no machine is safe for the blind, but that he thinks the “Miss America” would be the best. It costs \$159 and the machinery is all inside except the wringer. The wringer is the most dangerous part. Mr. Shaff is going to get me one of these makes and is making improvements on the wringer so that it will be safer.

My husband is an expert machinist—foreman at Ford’s Motor factory. He has made a great many things for me. You should see my clock. When the alarm on the eight-day clock goes off,

the key presses an electric button and the electric light is switched on, and as I see light, this instantly awakens me.

When I get my new machine and the wringer I will let you know how I get along with it. I do most of my work by electricity. I sweep, iron and I cook by electricity. I have a stove with one burner, two wells. These wells are the best. I can boil, bake and roast in them. I have an electric oven, besides.

Mr. Shaff has four electric motors with which he runs his machines, and our electric bill for two months is about twelve dollars. This includes washing machine, stove, sweeper, coffee percolator, ironing, power and light. These electric stoves are perfectly safe for a blind person, for there is no flame as with oil stoves.

Mr. Holmes, do you know if there is any book on machinery? I mean in Braille or Point. My husband likes for me to know all the tools and machines he has. If I knew more, I could perhaps help him more. Oh, don't smile, I helped him put in a brick wall about his shop. I fire the furnace. But Herbert knows the names and use of more of the tools than I do.

Mr. Shaff has four big chests full of tools. Herbert spends all his time in the shop when his daddy is there, and thinks his daddy is the only man on earth. Yesterday he wanted to write his dad's name on his lunch bucket. We gave him a little card, and he wrote "Daddy" and pushed it into the place made for it. We asked him how anyone would know whose bucket it was, and he said everyone knew his daddy.

He is always boasting to the other boys what his daddy can do, and when the boys tell him his dad cannot do this or that, he goes over and gets Mrs. Wise-

man, and will say: "He can, can't he, Mrs. Wiseman?" She will say, "You bet he can," and that settles it.

I hope you will excuse mistakes. I sprained my wrist this morning and my finger is sore from reading. If you care to, please write in Point or Braille; I like to read my letters for myself.

I never find any fault with the Magazine, and I am too glad to get it, and you have enough to do without having letters of complaint. I learned Revised Braille, Grade one and a half and two. I think people who don't want to learn to read do not deserve a book. I read New York Point, American Braille, and Revised Braille, and Mrs. Davis, the librarian here for the Blind, says I am the fastest reader she has; she sends me four or five books each week. Will you please tell me where I can get a slate for revised Braille? I have a small pocket slate, but do not like them; they are very small and it is difficult to keep the paper in place. I have been slow in learning to write Braille. I had no one to write to in that type.

Again asking you to excuse mistakes.

Sincerely yours,

ETHEL E. SHAFF.

P. S.—I forgot to tell you about the bread cutter which Mr. Shaff made for me. It is a wide board; there is a place for a knife at the front. The loaf is laid on the board and held against the back. When a slice of bread is cut, it is removed, and the loaf is pushed up. This makes it possible for me to cut bread perfectly straight, in thin slices, and without danger of cutting my hand with the sharp knife. Mr. Shaff says they can be made for about \$1.50. I don't think you can understand this from my description, but if you like, I will have Mr. Shaff make one of these bread cutters and send

it to you. It may be useful for other blind housekeepers. Little things like this help a blind person very much, saving them from making mistakes at which sighted persons are apt to laugh. If you could have seen the great slices of bread I used to cut you would appreciate the bread cutter.

My dear husband is always making everything as easy as possible for me. If

every blind girl could get a man like him I would advise them to get married. He is now making a potato slicer for me—a safe one. I am blind and deaf, but I am really a fortunate girl—I say girl, for I am twenty-four—and not an old woman, if I *am* married.

MRS. CLAUDE M. SHAFF.

Detroit, Mich.,

February 15, 1923.



## Constructive Work for the Blind in the Near East

By JANE HILL

**I**T seems incredible that in a land where blindness is as prevalent as in the Near East no precaution has ever been taken to guard against trachoma, the dreaded eye disease of the Orient. This disease has been accepted as a matter of course. The natives reason that there have always been blind people, and so they string silver coins and bright colored beads to ward off the evil spirits and

unconcernedly leave the rest to nature.

Equally tragic is the fact that no provision had ever been made for sightless people until the Near East Relief, chartered by Congress to relieve the distress of the people in the war-torn and famine-stricken areas of the Levant, opened a school for the blind at Aleppo, at least, they called it a school, though it bears



little resemblance to the well-equipped schools with adequate industrial departments which Americans always associate with institutions for the blind. The Aleppo school's crying need is for equipment.

Perhaps no school ever began its work with so few facilities, but following the slogan of the Near East Relief, "If you haven't got it, make it," the teachers taught the children to form Braille cards by pasting magazine and newspaper pages together and punching holes to form the letters. Crude though this method was, it served its purpose, for the boys and girls actually learned to read. Later the school received some of the books of the Bible in Braille. How eagerly the children spelled out the Scriptures word by word! Curiously enough, the children formed the habit of speaking in Biblical language.

Fortunately it was not hard to secure quantities of reed grasses for the training of the hands of our little charges, for the banks of the Euphrates River furnished them in great abundance. The boys and girls were set to work making baskets and grass mats and did very well. They were delighted with the work. One week when the supply of grass got very low the children were given yarn and set to knitting. The boys instantly rebelled.

While they are happy in mastering their Braille lessons and learning how to make things with their hands, their chief delight lies in music. There are now over a hundred children in the Aleppo school and almost all of them are learning to play some musical instrument. The girls' and boys' orchestras sometimes join in giving concerts for the hundreds of other orphans supported by the Near East Relief. The musical selections are as limited as are the instruments

of the orchestra.

We quote from a letter written to a Near East Relief official by Nazela Samarian, a blind girl of thirteen, brought out of Harpoot to Aleppo at the time of the evacuation of the Christian minorities. Because of her bright mind and sunny disposition this child has been called the "Helen Keller of Armenia." The English translation of her letter reads thus:

"However deprived of our sight, we shall learn to think better and more carefully than those who are bothered seeing things all the while. We have no crowd of things rushing upon our attention from the images which our eyes bring to us. Therefore we can concentrate better on our inner selves. I have found that one can be very happy even without the blessing of sight."

The fundamental problem of the Near East Relief is to wipe out trachoma, but we are also anxious to initiate some form of training so that the blind people of the Orient will have recourse to a more sustaining means of livelihood than begging. Regarding trachoma: anywhere from 40 per cent to 90 per cent of the population is afflicted with this ailment, which is curable if treatment is taken in time but otherwise results in total blindness. The largest trachoma hospital in the world is located at Alexandropol and is directed by an American trachoma expert. Here 25,000 orphans are quartered, and the hospital's forty buildings house 6,000 children, all suffering from this virulent eye disease. In addition to the orphanage hospitals the Near East Relief maintains public clinics in the larger centers for the treatment of trachoma. Literally speaking, American philanthropy is opening the eyes of the Near East to a better and brighter day.



The Laying of the Cornerstone of the New School Building, New York Institute for the Education of the Blind. Principal Edward M. VanCleve depositing the copper box containing current publications in the receiving space of the wall, and President Paul Tuckerman about to signal for the lowering of the stone, June 12, 1923.

## The Oldest School for the Blind in the United States Prepares to Move

By EDWARD M. VAN CLEVE

A NOTABLE event in the history of the education of the blind was the opening of a school for three little sightless boys March 15, 1832, which was the beginning of what is now The New York Institute for the Education of the Blind. A charter for the school had been granted by the Legislature of the State of New York April 21, 1831. A long and honorable career of service to the blind youth of New York and vicinity followed these beginnings and now a new departure is in preparation as the Board

of Managers is erecting a new home for the Institute at a site chosen for its eligibility as an appropriate location and one easy of access.

For nearly a century this famous old school has been located on Ninth Avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, New York City. A few years ago, when it was realized that the encroachments of business and manufacturing had made it no longer practicable to remain thus in the heart of the city,





Mr. J. Lawrence Aspinwall, Chairman of the Building Committee, officially breaking ground for the group of new buildings for the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind. April 5, 1923.

the site on Pelham Parkway near Williamsbridge Road, on which the present building operations are proceeding, was purchased and here, in the midst of what must always be a residential district, the new Institute will be found, perhaps for another century.

It was a notable event and the fruition of hopes long entertained and long deferred when on April 5, 1923, ground was broken by Mr. J. Lawrence Aspinwall, chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Managers, in the presence of a small group of interested observers. Two months later, on Tuesday, June 12, a perfect sample of the perfect June day, the corner-stone of the largest of the buildings was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

The school building will be the dom-

inating feature of the plant which will ultimately consist of ten buildings. Seven of these are to be erected at once—the school building, the service building, two houses for boys, one house for girls, a teachers' house and the principal's house. To complete the group there will be an additional house each for boys and for girls and a building for the lower school, that is, kindergarten and lower grades.

Exercises of the corner-stone laying were impressive, though brief. A company of several hundred interested persons were present. All the pupils of the Institute were in attendance; they sang appropriate songs and performed the ceremony of the first raising of the flag at the site and the salute to the flag. Principal Edward M. Van Cleve recalled the first occasion of a similar na-

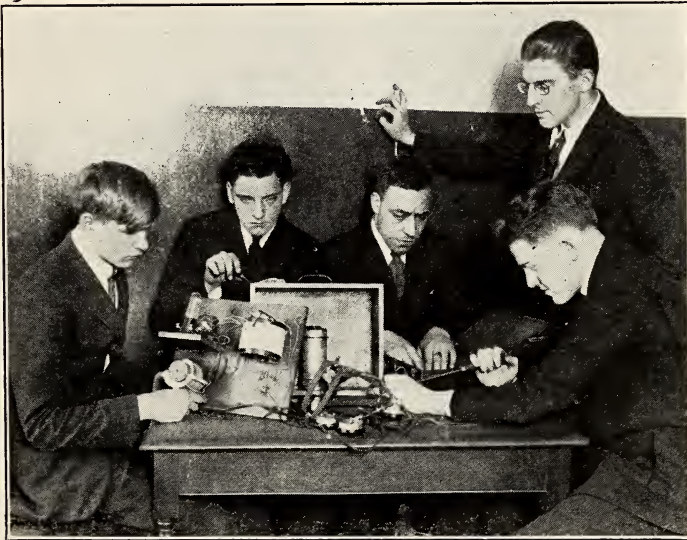


ture in the history of the school when on December 6, 1837, the corner-stone of the building at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street was laid and extolled the self-sacrifice and generosity of the founders of the Institute and the career of its most distinguished principal, William B. Wait.

The chief address was made by Prof. Avery W. Skinner of the Education Department, Albany. Mr. Paul Tuckerman, President of the Board of Man-

agers, with appropriate expressions, laid the corner-stone, a large block of Indiana limestone covering the hollowed recess of the wall in which was placed a copper box filled with interesting documents, among them a copy of the *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND* and the pamphlet descriptive of the American Foundation for the Blind.

Bishop Herbert Shipman, D.D., made the invocation and Rev. Frederick Gordon, D.D., pronounced the benediction.



Four radio fans with their teacher

Making a home-made radio set that will function efficiently is no easy thing to do and it would seem an impossible thing for a blind person to do, but these boys of the New York Institute for the

Education of the Blind made this single circuit regenerative receiver all by themselves. They are after "DX" work too, and it is interesting to hear them talk of the long distance stations they pick up.

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## OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND

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*Please send in promptly notice of change of address, giving both old and new; always state whether the change is temporary or permanent.*

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SEPTEMBER, 1923

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## GETTING A JOB FOR THE BLIND

Getting a job is of tremendous economic and social importance to the blind. There is a fair chance of reaching the moral and social needs of a man after he has been given work to do; while he is idle his various requirements can only be met with difficulty. Blindness is a handicap but back of the handicap there often stands an individual of highest intelligence and aspirations. In order to place a blind man successfully in work the individual back of the handicap must be studied. Applicants should be placed in positions which meet their physical, mental and temperamental capacities. The qualities to be considered are physical condition, personality, previous environment, education, experience, mentality, attitude toward work, means of getting about and duration of blindness.

The normality of the blind person should be stressed. The temperament of the individual shows whether he is mental or manual, directive or dependent, original or imitative, social or self-centered, an indoor or an outdoor type, a man of large or small scope, settled or roving, accurate or inaccurate, rapid or slow to coordinate facts, dynamic or static.

Occupation for the blind in competitive industry is practically a new venture and

we can not yet tell whether it may lead along economic lines. Today there are many blind persons working successfully alongside of the sighted. Some sell merchandise behind department store counters. Others fill office positions. Others are employed in industrial shops. Some are engaged in social work and the professions. Yet we are but at the beginning and there remain innumerable fields to conquer. To this end, it is necessary to educate the public to the realization that there are many occupations where sight is not absolutely essential, and that a person who lacks sight but is otherwise normal may be trained to work in direct competition with the sighted. The handicap of blindness may be reduced to a minimum by modern methods of instruction. If the blind man fits the job and the job fits him economically the problem is solved.

A good deal of responsibility devolves upon the placement agents of the various organizations engaged in work for the blind. They must have the ability to recognize those qualities which make for success and should advise how best to attain that success. Courage and hope must be reestablished, for as long as a man holds to the thought of hope he will not be a failure. Many blind persons seem to lose their grip, feeling less competent than they really are. Work is so much a part of normal human life that its absence for any length of time throws the individual out of balance. Even though there were no further justification for giving work to the blind than the production of hope and courage under adverse conditions, the promotion of these positive qualities would constitute a social asset where only negative dependence had existed previously.

A blind person must be helped to pursue his journey from where he is rather than from where we are. He must be trained to realize that he is to become an intricate and important part of the working world, and that there must exist on his part a determination to make good. In seeking employment for him it must not be forgotten that the job must be a lucrative one, for work without a suitable monetary return is not a substantial basis for contentment or success. If a man is unable to earn enough to meet the necessities of life, he is not going to be tremendously enthusiastic over his job.

Follow-up work is important, for after a blind man has been placed in a job it is necessary to see that an intelligent understanding exists between the employer and the employed. If a man is placed in the wrong niche and loses his job as a result, the lost courage will be difficult to regain and will have the tendency to stamp him a failure. In case of contemplated transfer or withdrawal, the follow-up person should be the one to use initiative for removal. Conference and explanation will sometimes overcome difficulties and restore successful coöperation. The blind man's capabilities must be neither over-estimated nor under-estimated, for it is better for him to surprise his employer by his progress than to disappoint him by failure. If he is represented as wonderful, the employer will ultimately discover his shortcomings and be unprepared to meet them with due patience.

A placement agent must possess those qualities that are essential to good salesmanship, for his task is to sell the services of those for whom he seeks employment. He should secure immediate opportunities for the young graduates of our schools for the blind, so that they will not

be obliged to stagnate through lack of contact. The handicap of blindness must not be increased by those others which grow out of idleness. In the schools the blind student is understood and protected, but out in the world he faces those who are unacquainted with the problems of the blind.

When an applicant is presented for a position, the first person to be interviewed should be the chief executive of the concern. After he is persuaded to recognize the blind person's ability the group with which the man will work should be considered next, and the desire and willingness to coöperate must be created in them. If a careful study is given to placement, the employer can honestly be convinced that the blind person is worthy of his place on the payroll.

Frequently it is felt that to give a blind man a job netting five or six dollars a week is a tremendous triumph, but it should be remembered that a blind man must pay the same price for board, room, clothing and recreation as does his sighted companion. So he must obtain a reasonable price for a reasonable amount of work. On the other hand, he should receive only as much as his labor is worth and his employer must not be asked to augment his wages because he is blind, or the purpose of placement will be defeated. The man must realize that the way to increase his wage is to increase his worth. We must help him to acquire qualifications big enough to fit a job which will bring satisfactory returns. He then works on an established common basis.

Finding a job for a man is but a small part of the placement problem. Ambitious young blind persons should never



be placed in positions with the understanding that they must remain there for the rest of their lives. The line of promotion must be constantly considered. As an instance: A blind girl-graduate of one of our schools was placed in a factory among high-class girls. Because of war conditions large wages were granted her and this girl felt the spirit of advancement. With the signing of the Armistice her department was discontinued and she was placed among girls who were rough, uneducated and profane. Her wages dropped from \$18 to \$11 per week. Because of a shortage of work, she was again transferred to a still rougher and harder position. Naturally it was difficult for this girl of ambition and education to adjust herself readily to such a situation. She consulted a placement agent regarding the possibility of a position as a dictaphone operator. Of her own volition she admitted she had been well treated by the factory manager and did not wish to leave hastily but wanted him to understand that she was striving to go a step higher. It would seem that a person who has made good should be given work in the field for which education and temperament had best fitted her and what right have we, as seeing people, to thwart this worthy ambition because of the handicap of blindness?

We who have sight must hold out hope and courage to our blind fellow-companions along the way of life. We must feel an increased responsibility in their work. The blind must succeed. It is the function of every association and commission for the blind to see that they do succeed. We must show faith enough in their abilities and potential possibilities to place them in their own particular field of work wherever this is practicable.

Not only must they be enabled to hold their own but they must be helped to positions which will demand the full exercise of their powers. They must learn to recognize their own strength. Each sighted person in contact with the blind should establish friendship as fellow-man to fellow-man and not as sighted man to blind man. The blind must be taught—those of them who do not already know it—that the greatest triumph of the created world is the abundant ability of the human soul to conquer apparently insurmountable obstacles.

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### PERCY VAN EMAN IVORY

Readers of the May issue of the *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND* were charmed by the inspirational beauty of our 1923 cover design. The idea embodied in the title of the picture "Lifting the Veil of Darkness" was beautifully portrayed by the artist, Mr. Percy Van Eman Ivory.

Born in California, Mr. Ivory has proved himself a worthy son of the "land that inspires dreams."

A pupil of Howard Pyle, Mr. Ivory worked in Mr. Pyle's studio in Wilmington, Delaware, for many years. For ten years his work has been sought after by such magazines as *Century*, *Harper's*, *Collier's*, *McClure's* and others of like type. Nearly all of his illustrations depict pioneer life of the West and the western life of today.

We count ourselves indeed, fortunate to have so enlisted Mr. Ivory's sympathetic interest as to have secured such an admirable contribution to the worth and beauty of our 1923 *OUTLOOK*.

### **"THE BLIND"**

We are anxious to have workers in the field of blindness and the blind themselves give concrete support to Dr. Harry Best's book, "The Blind," and we urge its possession upon all organizations for the blind throughout the nation.

The book has rendered important service to the cause of progress in work for the blind, and we agree with the verdict of one of our leading educators that "it is the best single book contribution we have had."

Considering the blind and their estate from the point of view of the social economist, the book endeavors to present something of what has come to be known as a "social survey" respecting them. Published by The Macmillan Company.

### **TWO RECENT PLAYS EMPHASIZE THE DOMINANCE OF CHARACTER OVER HANDICAP**

"Physical blindness is much less important than mental blindness," says Augustin Duncan, whose excellent work in the play entitled "For Value Received" has attracted much favorable comment. Mr. Duncan's interpretation of the chief character of the play just mentioned is unique and strong. His desire that the audience grasp the significance of the high mentality of the character whom he interprets rather than pity his blindness is more than realized.

Mr. Gilbert Emory is another actor who like Mr. Duncan interprets the character of a man who is blind. Mr. Emory has the added distinction of being the author of the play in which he appears.

It is interesting to note the attraction that blindness and its stage potentialities now hold alike for authors, actors and public. Strength of character and triumph over handicap are the dominant notes of all such plays.

### **MISS RUTH COLBY TO DIRECT MINNEAPOLIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND**

Miss Ruth Colby, B. A., of the University of Minnesota, is to direct the new Minneapolis State Department for the Blind.

Miss Colby has had six years experience in social work and for the last two years has been employed as Field Representative for the Children's Bureau of the Minnesota State Board of Control.

We hope that the new work will develop into a first class social agency doing varied and constructive work for the blind along lines of training, rehabilitation and prevention. Close co-ordination with public and private agencies is planned.

### **Warren Gamaliel Harding**

As this issue of the OUTLOOK goes to press, the nation and world are bowed in sorrow for the death of President Harding. In this sorrow, all connected with work for the blind truly share. Legislation which concerns the blind has always claimed Mr. Harding's painstaking interest, including especially in recent years legislation on behalf of the veterans of the World War. A sister of President Harding was for some years a teacher in the Ohio State School for the Blind at Columbus, and died while in that service. Mrs. Harding also has graciously joined upon occasion, in words of courtesy and helpfulness for the work. We recognize that this interest of President Harding has been but a phase of a life richly given to universal sympathies. Universal, likewise, is the sense of grief and loss at his death.



SUSAN B. MERWIN

**M**ISS Susan Buckingham Merwin, nationally known teacher of the blind, passed away on May 6th at the Kentucky School for the Blind with which she had been connected for twenty-eight years, the last eleven as superintendent. Miss Merwin was also superintendent of the American Printing House for the Blind, the most important institution of its kind in the country. Death was caused by pneumonia which developed from an attack of grippe.

Miss Merwin was born in Louisville, Kentucky on November 21, 1874 and was a daughter of Samuel Miles Merwin and Mary Irvine Merwin. She received her education in the Louisville public schools and graduated with honors from the Louisville Girls' High School and the Louisville Normal School.

She joined the Kentucky School for the Blind as a teacher and assistant secretary in 1895 and was appointed superintendent and secretary in 1912. She had



headed the American Printing House for the Blind for several years and two years ago was largely instrumental in obtaining an annual increase of \$40,000 in the Federal appropriation for the printing house.

Many improvements at the school and the printing house had been planned by Miss Merwin for the immediate future. The last State Legislature granted her a \$25,000 appropriation for an addition to the printing house and this addition was opened at the time of the annual meeting of the Board of Directors on July 2nd. Miss Merwin had intended to launch a campaign this summer to provide a gymnasium, swimming pool and auditorium for the school.

In 1915 Miss Merwin was elected vice president of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind and the same year she served as president of the Louisville Conference of Social Workers. She was a member of the Advisory Board and Associate Editor of the Outlook for the Blind, a member of the Woman's

Club, the Board of Trade, the Girls' High School Alumnæ Club, the Consumers' League and other organizations.

The following editorial extract from the Louisville Courier-Journal of May 7 is a truthful commentary on her work at the Kentucky School for the Blind.

"She brought light to the blind. To those who sat in darkness she brought a lamp. This was the life of Susan B. Merwin. Hope and joy to those she helped was her reward. For twenty-eight years her one thought was to teach and guide the children of the Kentucky School for the Blind and throughout those twenty-eight years her efforts were unflinching. Success crowned her work. Recognition was accorded her at national gatherings. Honors were thrust upon her. These but heartened her to keep to the task, giving it the full devotion of her mind and heart and gaining from it the increasing devotion of those she aided on their darkened way. Her work remains, and in no small part her life remains in her work."

## The Tenth Biennial Convention of the American Association of Workers For the Blind

THE Tenth Biennial Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind met at the School for the Blind, Janesville, Wisconsin, from June 21 to 26, inclusive. The largest convention in many years, it boasted an attendance of 315 persons, more than half of whom were blind.

The spirit and general atmosphere was one of good fellowship, cordiality and coöperation and some of the older

members of the Association reported that the help received from the 1923 convention was greater than had been received from any preceding one. Everyone came early and remained late. Many interesting papers were read and each one gave evidence of careful thought and substantial background.

Tuesday evening, June 22, was devoted to the deaf-blind girl, Willetta Huggins, and was a time of rare inspiration.

Superintendent J. T. Hooper, his family and the staff of the school, proved most cordial and thoughtful hosts. Nothing was neglected which could possibly add to the comfort and enjoyment of the delegates.

We print a list of the states represented and the number of delegates from each state:

|                  |    |                  |    |
|------------------|----|------------------|----|
| Arkansas .....   | 1  | New Jersey ....  | 7  |
| California ..... | 5  | New York .....   | 17 |
| Colorado .....   | 2  | North Dakota...  | 1  |
| Connecticut .... | 7  | Ohio .....       | 25 |
| Georgia .....    | 1  | Oklahoma .....   | 6  |
| Illinois .....   | 49 | Oregon .....     | 2  |
| Indiana .....    | 14 | Pennsylvania ... | 7  |
| Iowa .....       | 10 | South Carolina.. | 1  |
| Kansas .....     | 3  | Canada .....     | 1  |
| Louisiana .....  | 6  | South Dakota...  | 5  |
| Massachusetts... | 4  | Texas .....      | 2  |
| Maryland .....   | 6  | Utah .....       | 2  |
| Michigan .....   | 15 | Virginia .....   | 2  |
| Minnesota .....  | 20 | Washington ....  | 2  |
| Mississippi .... | 1  | Washington,D.C.  | 2  |
| Missouri .....   | 11 | Wisconsin .....  | 86 |
| Nebraska .....   | 1  | Japan .....      | 1  |

The new officers elected by the Association for the next two years are:

President: Robert B. Irwin, Director of the Bureau of Research, American Foundation for the Blind.

First Vice-President: Superintendent J. T. Hooper, Wisconsin School for the Blind.

Second Vice-President: Miss Jennie Jackson, Colorado State Home Teacher.

Secretary: Charles B. Hayes, Director of Information and Publicity, American Foundation for the Blind.

Treasurer: Harry C. Hartman, Supervisor Classes for the Blind, Seattle Public Schools, Washington.



CURTIS S. WILLIAMS

Curtis S. Williams, community song-leader, waves a vigorous baton and we will not soon forget what this dispenser of good cheer did to our Janesville group.

In one of his letters to us Mr. Williams says: "My work takes me into noon-time industrial meetings, conventions, banquets, church affairs—both religious and social—and park concerts. Last year I led approximately 25,000 people. My largest group was 40,000. I strive to do my work so that people do not think of me as a blind man and want me only because they desire my services. I study my songs from the ediphone, which has simplified many things for me. Recently I staged a cantata that I first worked up on the ediphone and then staged at my leisure."

Mr. Williams' claim that he "doctors with song" is quite true and we can testify that he is an excellent doctor indeed.

## Reading in Sight-Saving Classes

By OLIVE PECK

A Report Issued by the Research Department of the Sight-Saving Classes of the Public Schools of Ohio.

MANY teachers of sight-saving classes are puzzled when they find a first grade pupil in the class. No teacher can be a specialist in every grade, so the sight-saving class teacher who is not specially trained for first grade work is often at a loss as to the proper method of meeting the situation. It is granted that the first grade child in a sight-saving class is a problem, especially when there are several groups with other pupils much older.

Any of the reading manuals which belong to the primers, first and second readers in large type may be safely followed, depending on the reading method followed by the school system in which the sight-saving class is located.

The great question is how to get time to give this child what is due him. According to the distribution of time schedule for Cleveland schools, for example, the child in 1B should spend 600 minutes per week on reading and phonics; in 1A 575 minutes should be spent. In 1B most of this time demands the constant attention of the teacher.

The question now arises: "How are we going to teach this child and give a proper proportion of time to reading when we have several grades clamoring for attention?" Reading is the basal subject for the first two or three grades. If reading in these grades is neglected it is sure to be apparent later. It will

pay us to give pupils in these grades all the training possible.

Some teachers teach all the reading in the special class. Others send the pupils to the regular class for this instruction, whenever such class uses the same readers as we have in large type. Some send pupils out for chart and phonic work as well as for reading. This should depend on the eye condition of the pupil and the size of the group with which the grade teacher is working. In cases of high myopia it does not seem advisable to send pupils into the grade rooms for chart and phonic drill.

In some classes the teachers do not stress the phonic and chart work after pupils reach grade 1A. The theory is that frequent repetition of the stimuli aids recognition. These teachers advocate pupils reading several books even if they do not know all the words of every lesson. The fact that these words recur many times in varying surroundings strengthens their concept.

Some regular first grades read from five to ten primers and first readers. In clear type, we have only two primers and three first readers. So the problem of finding sufficient reading material arises in the primary grades. Some ways of meeting this situation are:

A. When the children in the third grade have written a good language story, use this for supplementary



reading for first or second grade. This may help the older children to do excellent work in both composition and writing.

B. In the third and fourth grades the children read their stories silently and write out questions based upon their reading. This is good occupation work while other pupils are having oral work.

C. The third or fourth grade child may occasionally read a reader belonging to a lower grade, then write a list of questions based on the story.

D. The teacher may give these questions to a younger child reading in that particular book. Have the child read the questions silently, then read the story and give the answers orally. This will check the child's comprehension of the reading material and the questions as well as his ability to give concise answers.

The same story may be gone over several times and the greatest possible use made of the meagre amount of material available.

One day second or third grade children may read a story silently, then write questions about it. Instead of an oral lesson, have them answer the questions briefly. The next day the pupils may read the story aloud, and at some later date the story may be again read silently then dramatized. The older children will usually be delighted to help in the dramatization.

Another way of reviewing a story is to have the children read it silently. Then illustrate it. This drawing may be crude but children appreciate it. The

drawing should be done on a large, free scale.

In the first grade many words may be introduced casually to the children. Direction cards with such directions as "Stand Up!" "Sit Down!" "Open the Door!" etc., may be used. Signs such as "Go!" "Stop!" "Please Keep Off the Grass!" "Office," "School," "Exit," names of familiar streets, and so on should be used. Many things the teachers would like to say to the children may be written on the board, such as "Good Morning," "Good Night." Children should be taught to recognize the names of other children. These names may be written on slips. Give these to a child and have them placed upon the proper desks. The articles in the room may be labelled.

### Silent Reading Cards

Some of the teachers in Ohio have successfully used silent reading cards to help eke out the large type reading material. The Wheeler Silent Reading Primer Cards which are made in Series A, B, C, D, E may be used in first, second and third grades. The Horn-Shields Silent Reading Cards have been used through the third grade.

When the child associates the article with the name on the label, the labels may be given the child to place upon the proper article. Large headlines from the newspapers may be shown to pupils. They may recognize a few words. This makes children feel that they know words that are used in the real newspapers which older people read. The first and second grades might have a newspaper on one section of the board. Let it be a place where they can look for news. Such sentences as these may be

used: The fire engine went by. Mary has a new dress. Today is John's birthday. Do not read the paper for them. The next day have the children read it together.

When the children are reading to prepare for dramatization they may read the selection through four times. First, to find the characters. (Let the child write them on the blackboard.) Second, to find how the characters talk. Third, to find what they do. Fourth, to discover what stage setting is needed. The children may be shown how little plays are written and the third, fourth and fifth grades may re-write the story in the form of a play or write an original play.

It is said that we must meet a word eight times before it is fixed in mind. Our children do not meet words in print as often as do normal children. We should bear this fact in mind in our reading problem with children having defective vision. Word drills should be given three or four days before the words are to be used. This should be repeated for two or three days. If children in their supplementary reading ask for words, tell them the words if they can not get them from the context. The thought should not be held up for word drill. The drill may be given later on words that have proven troublesome.

### Illustrated Consonants

One teacher had an excellent solution for the vocabulary deficiency of a foreign child. A wallpaper sample book was used. This was mounted on an easel such as is used for holding reading charts. On the back of wallpaper samples were pasted large colored pictures. If the sound was "b," a large "b" was printed at the top of the page. On the page were pictures of a boy, ball, bat,

bottle, bill, beet, barrel, anything beginning with the sound "b." On the page illustrating the sound "c" would be pictures of a cabbage, carrot, carriage, camp, cat, can. All the consonants that could possibly be illustrated in this way were used. This is excellent for teaching consonant sounds, also for teaching foreign children to recognize many articles by their American names.

After a proper foundation has been laid in the lower grades, reading in sight-saving classes may properly resolve itself into reading for information. The reading lesson will often consist of reading the geography or history lesson. If the pupils have a proper foundation in silent reading it will be of great benefit when they reach this stage. To help the child to realize that he is reading the history or geography for some very definite reason it is sometimes well to have him write out topical questions based upon the subject-matter from which he is reading.

### Reading Habits

Some discussion has arisen as to the proper way of holding the book in sight-saving classes. Some classes have book holders. Others use the Rowles desk with the top tipped. Others have the old type Moulthrop desks. The adjustable book racks are excellent, as the child may have the book held at the proper distance for his particular eye difficulty. The Rowles desks with the readers placed upon the tilted tops are not satisfactory for use by myopes. The book is too far away. There has been some discussion as to whether or not the children should be taught to hold up their books at the proper and comfortable distance from their eyes. It is argued that in this way they would be properly trained

to hold the books up to their eyes rather than to bend over them. In later life they will not be provided with adjustable book racks and desks. Reading habits will affect their health. School training in the proper position for reading will be invaluable to them later.

In reading lessons in sight-saving classes care must be taken that the desks are placed in proper relation to natural lighting. Desks should be so arranged that no child looks at the light. Sometimes placing the desks diagonally will

help. Care must be taken when placing desks diagonally that a shadow is not thrown on the page. If several pupils are reading at the same time the children should not sit in a circle. Rather use a semi-circle, so arranged that no child will be looking at the light. Circle formation of desks have no place in sight-saving classes unless natural light is excluded. Each pupil in a sight-saving class must have a book of his own. Two pupils should never try to read from the same book at the same time.

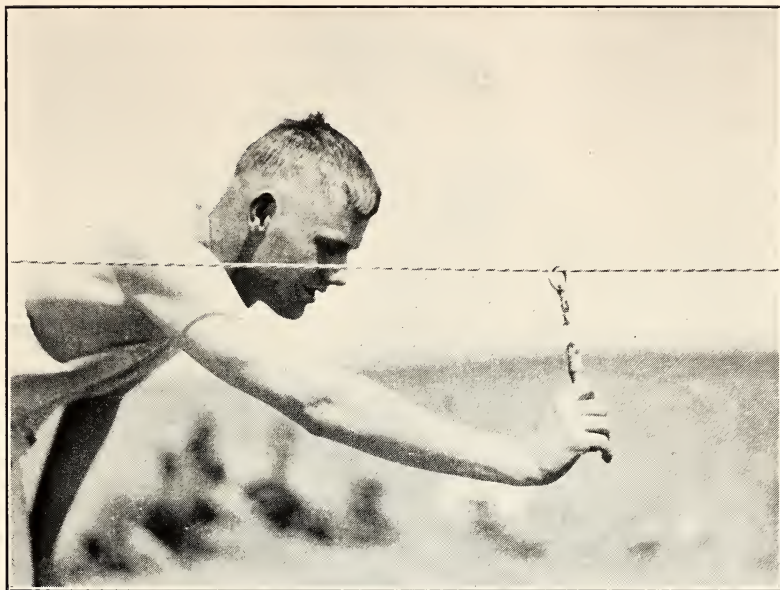
## These Men Do What They Want To Do



*(Courtesy of American Bible Society)*

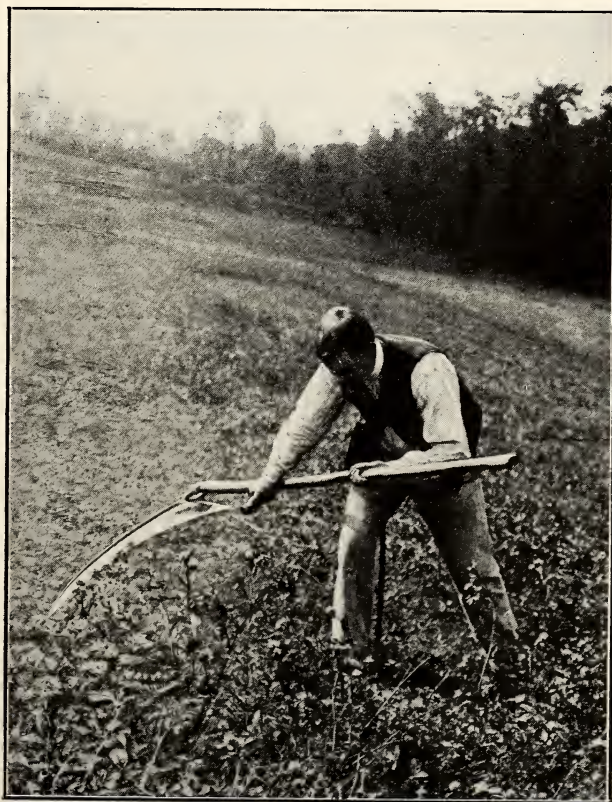
Blind and without hands, he reads his Bible





A blind sprinter guiding himself with wire

Imagine blind fellows running the hundred yard dash. They do it at the Colorado School for the Blind.





## William Moon, LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.

By ISABEL W. KENNEDY

**H**OME teaching of the blind and the name of William Moon, inventor of Moon type, can never be separated, for Dr. Moon was the father of all home teaching societies in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

Born in Horsemonden, Kent, England, in 1818, William Moon lost the sight of one eye when four years old as the result of scarlet fever. After undergoing several operations his sight gradually failed and when twenty-one years old he became totally blind. He mastered the various embossed types then in use and decided to invent a simpler type. The

work that he undertook was no easy one for it meant the invention of machinery for stereotyping and embossing, and the overcoming of many prejudices; how he succeeded can be read in his own Moon type in his biography by John Rutherford, M.A. The book can be borrowed from the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society for the Blind, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Moon type consists of only nine characters, founded on the Roman letters. It has but six simple contractions and is adapted to over 500 languages and dialects.

William Moon's classes for the adult blind of various ages developed into the

Asylum for the Blind at Brighton, England, where he had moved with his wife, who had been Miss Mary Ann Caudle, eldest daughter of a surgeon of Brighton. The first Moon book was issued in June, 1847.

All home teaching societies for the blind had their beginning in the London Home Teaching Society, founded by William Moon in 1855. In March, 1915, this society became a branch of the National Institute for the Blind, of which the late Sir Arthur Pearson was president, and its last annual report shows a daily circulation of 500 embossed books among 800 blind readers of Moon and Braille type. The Society employs 49 blind home teachers.

### Home Teaching Society

There are over 82 home teaching societies in the United Kingdom, so great is the demand for this branch of work for the blind—unknown until it was inaugurated by Dr. Moon. The Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind, founded by Dr. Moon with the assistance of a few American philanthropists in 1882, is the pioneer in work of this kind in America. Similar organizations followed. In Connecticut in 1893, Massachusetts in 1900, Rhode Island in 1904, New York in 1905, Ohio 1906, Delaware and Maine, 1907, New Jersey and Maryland 1908, Illinois and Colorado 1911, Indiana 1912, New Hampshire, Nebraska and Louisiana 1913, California and Minnesota 1914, Missouri 1915, Tennessee and Utah and Michigan 1920, and Washington 1922.

### First Free Libraries

As a result of Dr. Moon's visit to America in 1882, free-lending libraries

for the blind were first established in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago and other large cities.

Dr. Moon died on October 10, 1894. He often said "God gave me blindness as a talent to be used for His glory. Without blindness I should never have been able to see the needs of the blind."

Dr. Robert C. Moon, a physician and oculist who became first secretary of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, and his daughter Adelaide, who carried on the work of the Moon Embossing Society of Brighton, were both devoted to their father's work and gave their lives to it without financial compensation. Son and daughter both passed away in 1914 and the Moon Society is now an important branch of the National Institute for the Blind, London. The stereotyping and embossing are still done at the old Brighton publishing house, and since 1915, the home of the Moon family has become a convalescent home for blinded English officers.

A great authority\* on the education of the blind has said: "It is a curious and instructive fact that the two systems which are now in most favor with the blind themselves, and which have most vitality in them, are due to two blind men, M. Braille and Dr. Moon."

### Dr. Moon's Memory Cherished

Dr. William Moon's whole life was marked by great courage and a profound religious faith which was the foundation of all that he said and did. His memory will always be cherished by the blind until that happy day when, through preventative measures, immediate and skillful attention and new medical discoveries, there will be no further use for embossed types.

\* "History of the Education of the Blind," by W. H. Illingworth, p. 19.



## CURRENT EVENTS

### COLORADO

*Correspondent: P. A. SMOLL*

#### THE COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND

During the past year we have seen our new gymnasium completed, fully equipped with apparatus of the latest design and named The Hubert Work Gymnasium in honor of the President of our Board of Trustees, Dr. Hubert Work, who is Secretary of the Interior. We are justly proud of the distinction which the President of our Board brings the school, for this school is the only one which enjoys the honor of having a cabinet member on its Board.

Work on the Argo Building is progressing nicely and according to present plans the building will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the fall term. It will provide spacious, well ventilated and lighted dining-rooms for younger and older pupils separately, and for the officers. A kitchen of modern design equipped with the very latest in hotel kitchen utensils is an important feature. A refrigerating plant of ample capacity and guaranteed efficiency is also included. In addition to the kitchen and dining room facilities there are also large store-rooms in the basement, a large and cheerful library for the deaf pupils on the main floor and living rooms for the matron and employes on the second floor. The building is constructed of native stone in harmony with the other buildings and will cost, equipped \$200,000.

With the coming of Mr. McAloney, a new interest in athletics has been created. The Hubert Work Athletic Association was formed among the boys last fall. An out-door running track and jumping pits were constructed and a lively interest in athletics under the rules of the National

Association was maintained throughout the year. Next year our boys hope to be able to make entries in all classes so that we may join the National Association and compete with the other schools of the country.

The Asa T. Jones Hall which houses our boys is being altered by the addition of partitions so that the quarters of the older and younger boys will be permanently separated. All who have worked with boys, especially blind boys, appreciate that the best interest of the younger boys requires that they be saved from constant and intimate contact with the older group.

During the past year a great amount of time and study has been devoted to the preparation of a course of study. It has been our purpose to embody in this course of study the best of modern practice as found in both public schools and other schools for the blind. We feel that if we are to render the fullest possible measure of service to the boys and girls who come to us for a training which will give them some degree of independence from their handicap, a constant scrutiny of what we teach them and the relative amounts of time spent on the various subjects is imperative.

### DELAWARE

The Blind Shops report operations as follows: 41 large floor rugs, 2,961 small rugs, 305 yards of carpet made; 2,315 chairs recaned, 11 baskets made and 158 repaired, 14 dozen coat hangers covered and 2 dozen raffia mats made. The Broom Shop made 553 dozen brooms and the piano tuning department tuned 63 pianos. Total wages paid to the blind was \$7,440.50. The circulation of embossed books was 479 to twenty-four readers.

Students were helped through the University of Delaware and the Philadelphia music school. Dormitories were added to the plant and a small dye house constructed in the east yard. This will provide colors for weaving material.

#### FLORIDA

*Correspondent: H. W. BEATY*

Under the efficient management of Dr. A. H. Walker, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind has made wonderful progress along all lines of educational development during the last score of years and has kept pace with the unprecedented progress visible everywhere in Florida.

A group of six splendidly equipped buildings, located just north of the "Ancient City" on old Mantanzas bay now stand as a monument to Dr. Walker's able work for the deaf and blind of his state. In June, the Florida legislature appropriated sixty thousand dollars for the erection and equipment of the second unit of the cottage system, which system will be rapidly developed to meet the needs of the steadily growing school. The legislature also materially increased our general appropriation for maintenance.

The two athletic teams of our Blind Department won laurels last spring at the county May Day exercises held at St. Augustin. The younger boys won from the public school boys two out of three tug-of-war contests. The older boys gave some fine exhibitions of human pyramid-building. The school orchestra assisted in furnishing music for the occasion.

Near the close of school the blind girls gave a delightful play entitled *The Light Brigade*. Many prominent visitors from the city were present and pronounced the

play a great success. The next evening eight of the larger boys gave a minstrel show which was such a success that it is planned to repeat it in various parts of the state this fall.

#### IDAHO

Last fall a blind trainee graduate of the June class was elected prosecuting attorney for the county in which he lives.

#### MONTANA

The Boulder, Montana, School closed on June 12 after a very successful term. In the absence of Miss Martha Russell, head teacher, who broke her leg when she fell on an icy sidewalk, the executive duties passed into the hands of Mr. John Sullivan, a graduate of the school, who proved a very capable substitute.

An epidemic of scarlet fever interfered somewhat with final examinations, but otherwise everything progressed favorably.

Two of our boys received diplomas in piano tuning, and Mr. James Payne, one of these, had also mastered the trades of broom making, hammock weaving, chair caning and mop making, besides doing literary work and learning to type-write.

Miss Helen Wood, our music teacher, goes to resume her studies at the Montana University and will not be with us next year. She will be greatly missed.

#### NEW YORK

Great things have been accomplished by the Albany Association of the Blind, which is devoted to improving the educational, industrial and social condition of Albany's blind population.

Organized in 1908, the Association opened the Lancaster Street headquarters

in 1914 and opportunities for service increased so rapidly that the building soon proved inadequate for the ever-growing demands upon its facilities. This year, action for the erection of a new and larger building became imperative and a campaign was inaugurated for the purpose of raising a \$50,000 building fund. Mr. Edward M. McKinney, a prominent blind manufacturer of Albany, accepted the chairmanship of the Executive Committee, and surrounding himself with men and women prominent in business, social and political circles, proceeded on his way to certain victory, for three hundred enthusiastic workers found no difficulty in securing the needed \$50,000.

The new headquarters will be located at 208 State Street and will be a four-story building containing about 1,200 square feet of salesroom space and 3,000 feet of workshop space. The workshop will occupy an addition in the rear and will house the usual industries.

#### OHIO

*Correspondent:* GEORGE S. CHAPIN

During the last four years administrative efforts in the Ohio State School for the Blind have been directed toward enriching the curriculum and bringing into the school all children in the state who have a just claim to be there. There has been a strong attempt to put the high school on a level where the work done may be equal to that of any high school in Ohio.

The result of this was seen in the spring of 1922 when the State Director of Education formally recognized the school as the equivalent of a first grade high school. This gave the graduates of the school the right to enter without examination the College of Arts of any

state-supported or state-aided institution of college grade.

Of the 1922 class of eight, four took advantage of this opportunity and went to college; one entered Ohio State University, one Oberlin and two the University of Toledo. In every case the work of the first year was successful.

Of this year's class of eleven, one girl has expressed the intention of going to college and two intend to study music in higher institutions.

A most helpful feature of the last two years has been the service rendered to the spirit and activities of the school by the Hi-Y Club and the Girl Reserves. Their members have done their cheerful and enthusiastic part to lift the tone of the school life and to coöperate with the officials in everything that promises to benefit the school.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

A dramatic version of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," presented by a group of the older girls of Overbrook, was one of the most delightful events in a long list of Commencement activities at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind this year, and reflected credit on the pupils who participated.

"Ramona" was presented on Saturday afternoon, June 9th, in one of the Cloister Gardens of the Overbrook School. A more ideal setting for this story of Southern California in the days of the Spanish régime, could scarcely be found; for the school at Overbrook is patterned after the old Spanish Missions, with low, tile-roofed buildings grouped about arched cloisters, enclosing beautiful gardens where, in June, the roses are at their loveliest.



The play was given in five acts, the first, second and fifth of which were supposed to show the great house of the Morenos, with the wide stretch of verandas and gardens about it. These were played in a part of the Cloister Garden and on the walk within the arches. The school buildings represented the Moreno house, only the doorways of which were necessary for the setting. The third and fourth acts showed an Indian hut at the head of a cañon, and these scenes were given in the Cloister Garden, in a little house built for the purpose open in the front. The Camp Fire Girls wove green boughs into the framework of the house, thus giving the impression of a real Indian home.

Remarkably good work was done by the girls, especially in the second and fourth acts of the play. The scene in which the Señora revealed to Ramona the story of the latter's Indian birth, and later the scene in which Alessandro was dispossessed of his land and then killed by the Americans, stood out as particularly dramatic and effective, and set a high standard of excellence for the pupils who are to take up the work of the older girls when they leave school.

#### VIRGINIA

*Correspondent: WILLIAM S. LONG*

Patrons of the Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, Staunton, Virginia, who have been regular visitors at the commencement exercises of the past several years, were enthusiastic in their expressions of approval of this year's program.

The Sidney Lanier and the Miltonian Literary Societies claimed the first night

for their declamation contest, of which there were four. The declamations were interspersed with musical selections and the whole program was warmly applauded.

The Department for the Deaf held its exercises on Wednesday morning. There were no graduates in the Department for the Blind. These two departments gave a joint program of songs and dances which included folk songs of America, Ireland, Germany, Japan, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Scotland and Italy. The evening closed with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

The commission appointed by the Virginia Legislature to investigate a location for the new school for the blind has been very active and several cities in this state are bidding for the school's erection within their borders. We hope that the next legislature will send us forth to occupy our new building.

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## MUSICAL NOTES

### AN ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD MUSICAL GENIUS

Rota Rinaldi of Milan, who is only eleven years old, is creating a sensation in European musical circles, for he has written a really worth while oratorio that is said to embody the general form of great Italian church music.

Charles Wattine of Turcoing, near Lille, is said to have signed a contract to produce the oratorio as soon as the words are translated, and young Rinaldi will conduct his own work when it is sung by the Turcoing choral society in October, despite his blindness.

## ROBERT ROUNER

Robert Rouser of Smith Center, Kansas, is a musician and a traveller. His musical tours have taken him into every state in the Union and into some parts of Canada. During the last thirty-five years he has travelled 400,000 miles of railway. On these tours he is unaccompanied and cares for his own business affairs.

Mr. Rouser has afforded everyone of his six children an excellent education, and in business circles his credit is good for any amount.

In June of this year Mr. Rouser went on a two-month tour of Alaska.

At the contest held in Pueblo last April conducted by the National Federation of Music Clubs, James Mahaney and Joseph Ross, piano pupils of The Colorado School for Deaf and Blind, entered the preliminary "try-out." Out of twelve contestants these blind boys were chosen as two of the six to enter the state contest, which was a very high honor. The requirements for entrance were: "Concert Etude" (MacDowell) and First Movement of "Sonata," Op. 31, No. 3 (Beethoven), the reserve numbers being a Bach prelude and fugue, a Chopin nocturn and a modern number.

## NOTICES

A second century of improved and simplified Perkins Braillewriters will be ready in September. There will be no carriage spring and the price will be the same as heretofore—\$49.00.

Anyone interested in Theosophy—Reincarnation and Karma may borrow books free of charge, embossed in American and Revised Braille, by writing THE FREE THEOSOPHICAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND, 1548 Hudson Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles, California.

## THE FOLLOWING NOTICE APPEARS AMONG CHICAGO STREET CAR ADVERTISEMENTS:

"The men in uniform peddling needles and other merchandise or who sell song books, poetry, or other articles in public vehicles are misleading the public, are not worthy service men and their actions are disapproved by all service veteran's organizations." — AMERICAN LEGION, Department of Illinois.

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Signed.....

Such a poster would have most weight if signed by a local organization of blind people.—R.B.I.

## FOREIGN NOTES

## SWITZERLAND

Correspondent: DR. E. SPAHR

Director Schweizerische Blinden-Erwerbs-Genossenschaft, Bern.

The Swiss General Assembly has resolved to introduce a yellow armlet with three black points upon it to serve as a sign of blindness and to secure automatically the assistance so often needed in crossing streets, etc. The blind of Switzerland are divided in their opinion concerning the armlet and we are anxious to know how our American co-workers and the American blind themselves regard this matter.

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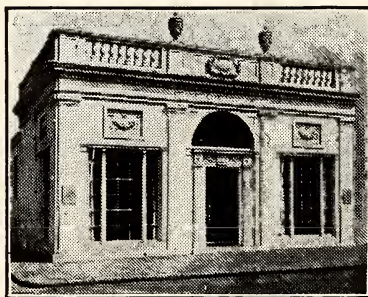
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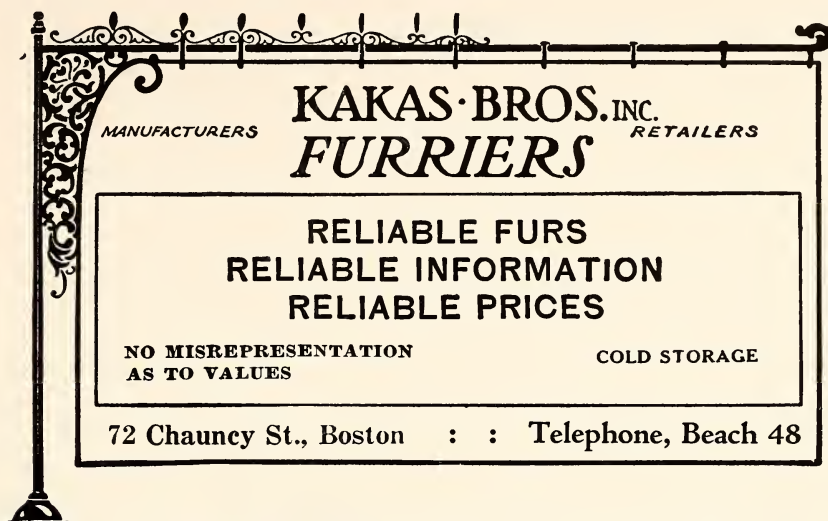
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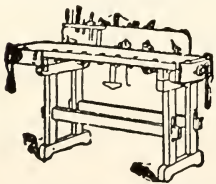
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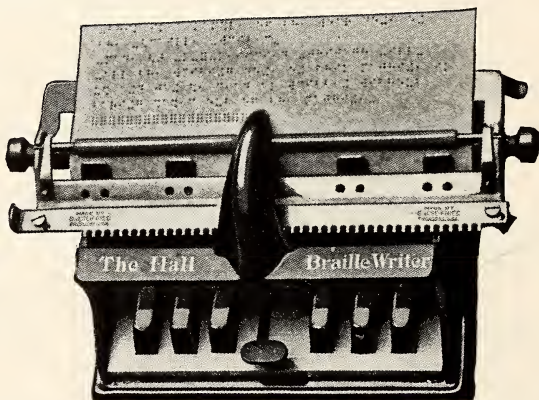
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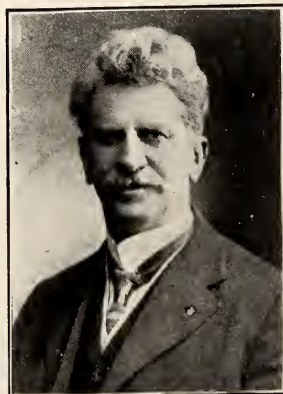
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DECEMBER, 1923

No. 3



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# OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND

VOL. XVII

DECEMBER, 1923

NO. 3

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Editor, **CHARLES B. HAYES**, American Foundation for Blind  
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 Georgia—G. F. OLIPHANT  
 Idaho—ETHEL W. HILLIARD  
 Illinois—R. W. WOOLSTON  
 Indiana—G. S. WILSON  
 Iowa—F. E. PALMER  
 Kansas—THOS. E. CHANDLER  
 Louisiana—A. J. CALDWELL  
 Maryland—JOHN F. BLEDSOE  
 Massachusetts—E. E. ALLEN  
 Michigan—C. E. HOLMES  
 Minnesota—JOSEPH E. VANCE  
 Mississippi—M. L. BATSON  
 Missouri—S. M. GREEN  
 Montana—H. J. MENZEMER  
 Nebraska—N. C. ABBOTT  
 New Mexico—R. R. PRATT  
 New York—C. A. HAMILTON  
 N. Y. City—E. M. VANCLEVE  
 N. Carolina—G. E. LINEBERRY  
 North Dakota—B. P. CHAPPLE  
 Nova Scotia—SIR FRED'K FRASER  
 Ohio—J. FRANK LUMB  
 Oklahoma—O. W. STEWART  
 Ontario—W. B. RACE  
 Oregon—J. W. HOWARD  
 Pa. East—O. H. BURRITT  
 Pa. West—B. S. JOICE  
 S. Carolina—N. F. WALKER  
 S. Dakota—OTIS O. RULE  
 Tennessee—I. S. WAMPLER  
 Texas (Colored)—J. T. MARTIN  
 Utah—FRANK M. DRIGGS  
 Virginia—H. M. McMANAWAY  
 Virginia (Colored)—WM. C. RITTER  
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# Outlook for the Blind

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"LA RONDE"  
By Jean Julien Lemördant

Painted on the Ceiling  
of the Rennes Theatre



## JEAN JULIEN LEMORDANT—HERO OF FRANCE



**T**HERE are great things to be done in the world," wrote Jean Julien Lemordant, heroic painter and soldier of France, who was blinded in the war. He is a Breton—the Bretons are fighters—and with the indomitable courage that he displayed in the service of his country he continues to fight the battle of life. Since his visit to America in 1919 he has been exhorting his countrymen to revive their rural industries, speaking to them as Ruskin did to the English, sharing with them the revelations made to those who, in Helen Keller's words, no longer have a part in the "comedy of seeing." In Paris the blind hero was the object of a ceremony that touched the emotions of all who participated in it. In front of the last picture which he painted, a picture shown in this year's Salon de la Société Nationale, M. Bartholomé, president of that group, presented to him the insignia of his promotion from the rank of officer of the Légion d'Honneur to that of commander. When this had been done, his fellow artists carried him on their shoulders through the galleries of the Grand Palais, acclaiming his bravery. Next winter he will have the professorship in æsthetics at the Ecole des Beaux Arts founded for him at the suggestion of M. Albert Besnard, director of the school, in recognition of his achievements.

—MURIEL CIOLKOWSKA.

# American Foundation for the Blind

## Nation-wide Service

### ANNUAL MEETING OF FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Foundation for the Blind was held at the New York headquarters of the Foundation on October 30, 1923. The meeting was preceded by a session of the Executive Committee held the day before. Two days were thus devoted to earnest work and planning on the part of our Trustees. Ten members of the Board were in attendance, and letters were received from those not present, expressing their interest in the work and regret at missing the session.

Active plans were formulated by the Board for the continuing promotion of the work of the Foundation for 1924. A more complete account of the meeting, and of its new programs of interest to friends of the Foundation, will appear in the next issue of the OUTLOOK.

### Plans for a State Commission in Iowa

In response to a request from the State Board of Education of Iowa in reference to the establishment of a state commission for the blind, the Director of the Bureau of Information and Publicity of the Foundation gave an address on "What Other States are Doing for the Blind" before the members of the State Board of Education, the Vocational Board of Rehabilitation, the State Superintendent of Pub-

lic Instruction, the Superintendent of the State School for the Blind and other interested persons. The meeting was held at the Capitol in October in the Senate Chamber. The Lieutenant Governor was chairman of the meeting. The laws creating commissions in other states were discussed and a tentative state program outlined.

The following is an excerpt from a letter received by the Foundation from the Secretary of the State Board of Education of Iowa:

"On behalf of the State Board of Education, the Iowa College for the Blind, and the Friends of the Blind, I want to thank you for your assistance. We appreciate all you have done and your offer to help us in the future.

"We enjoyed your address very much. Several persons have spoken to me in praise of your program. I assure you that your coming to Iowa has created much interest in the subject."

The local work shop known as the Industrial Society for the Blind, whose principal industry is rug weaving, suffers from the lack of a market in which to dispose of its goods. The Co-operative Club backing this enterprise is eager to secure help to launch a campaign to arouse local interest and patronage.

There is service which the Foundation can render the State of Iowa apart from the problem of establishing a state commission.

## Life Insurance for the Blind

By ROBERT B. IRWIN

Director, Bureau of Research,  
American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.

There is a general impression among blind people and their friends that very few life insurance companies will insure persons without sight. Furthermore, it is almost universally supposed that no company will insure a blind person except upon terms very disadvantageous to the insured. Accordingly, the Director of the Bureau of Research of the American Foundation for the Blind has undertaken to investigate and report upon this subject. A questionnaire was sent to 120 representative life insurance companies in the United States and Canada. Forty-five companies have been discovered who will accept blind persons as risks under certain conditions. Some of these companies make it a regular practice to insure selected blind persons on certain plans without any special increase in premium, and a few others will accept selected blind persons without the additional premium, but with certain restrictions as to the amount of the policy.

A considerable number of life insurance companies in the United States and Canada who make a practice of issuing sub-standard policies will insure blind people. These, however, charge persons without sight a premium ranging from \$2.50 to approximately \$10 per thousand annually in excess of the premium charged persons of corresponding age and health who enjoy sight. These premiums are based upon various methods of calculation, and, with the ex-

ception of a group of Canadian companies, present very little uniformity.

Three considerations enter into the computation of life insurance premiums:

First, the mortality rate.

Second, the amount which can be earned at compound interest on premiums paid in from year to year.

Third, the amount which should be charged to meet operating expenses and unforeseen contingencies.

For the purposes of this article, we may ignore the two latter factors, as they are little, if any, affected by the incident of blindness.

In calculating premiums to be charged individuals, companies must determine an amount which in the case of the average person will accumulate a sufficient fund to meet the death claim when it falls due. A shortage in receipts from persons dying below the average age must be offset by premiums paid by those dying above the average age.

The American Experience Table of Mortality, upon which most life insurance companies base their predictions as to the probability of death among their policy-holders, was computed from a study of a large number of persons who had been insured over a period of years. This study showed that in a large group of, say, 100,000 persons, taken more or less at random from the community, it is possible to predict with a surprising degree of accuracy what percentage will die before



reaching any particular year. For example, in a group of 100,000 persons of ten years of age, 11+ % will have died before they have reached 26 years of age, 22+ % will have died before they have reached 41 years of age, and 43+ % will have died before they have reached 61 years of age.

Among the 100,000 studied in this table all but three had died before reaching 95, and before reaching 96 all had been gathered to their fathers. Accordingly, life insurance premiums are calculated in such a way that by age 95 the insured will have paid in the entire amount of premiums required of him to satisfy the statistical basis upon which premiums are determined. In the 96th year, therefore, he is statistically dead and the policy should be paid.

It should be said in passing that insurance companies today have in actual practice so carefully selected their "risks" that their experience is generally considerably more favorable than the American Experience Table. This is one of the sources of dividends.

This table was prepared from experience with persons enjoying sight. The question which must be taken into account by life insurance managements when confronted by a blind applicant is whether or not the lack of sight affects in any way his longevity. In the words of the Medical Director of one of the conservative companies, "The question we must ask and answer is, 'Has this man the same chances of reaching old age that any other man of his age would enjoy?'"

No extensive investigation has yet been made as to the relation between blindness and length of life. It is gen-

erally held by life insurance managements that disease, accident and suicide are much more prevalent among the blind than among the sighted. The only study which has been made is one involving 145 persons.\* During the period studied there should have been, according to the American Experience Table, nine deaths in this group. As a matter of fact, there were fifteen deaths. Another striking feature was that six deaths out of the fifteen resulted from accident or suicide. While it is universally conceded that 145 cases do not constitute a sufficiently large number to warrant the drawing of any conclusions, the fact remains that many conclusions have been drawn from these figures. For example, the replies to the questionnaire sent to the medical directors of the insurance companies contained time and again such statements as:

"I desire to state that such cases are declined. Our decision is based largely upon the findings of the Medico-Actuarial Committee, who reported almost twice as many deaths as expected in this class. Over one-third of the deaths were due to accident or suicide."

Or—

"Our rating in these cases is based upon the information furnished in the report of the Medico-Actuarial Investigating Committee, which in turn is the result of a study of an experience of some twenty or more of the larger life insurance companies of the United States."

\* See Vol. 4, Part I., Report of Medico-Actuarial Investigation Committee, page 23.

—From one insurance company which does not rate up blind people we have received the following:

“Frankly, we feel that our practice is exceedingly liberal, particularly as to the form of policy which we have issued up to the present time. Without doubt there is some extra risk involved, particularly in respect to accidents. This is borne out by the published records of the Medico-Actuarial investigation.”

If the findings of the actuarial committee had been based upon a sufficiently large amount of data, the scientific way of preparing a scale of premiums would be to increase the premium by an amount which would exactly allow for this excess mortality. Certain insurance companies seem actually to have taken these figures at approximately their face value, as we find that several report that they have calculated a premium based upon an expected mortality ranging from 40% to 75% in excess of the normal.\* Other insurance companies seem to have disregarded entirely the findings of the actuarial committee, as will be gathered from such replies as:

“It has been our general practice to decline applicants for insurance who are blind. We have been influenced in this direction by the fact that we could not find any statistics showing the mortality rates to be expected among blind people.”

And,

\* It should be borne in mind that by making an allowance for 50% increase in mortality, the premium is not increased as much as 50%, since mortality is but one of three elements to be considered in calculating an annual premium.

“So far as I know there are no reliable mortality statistics which would establish the rate of mortality among insured risks of this class.”

For the most part, the whole practice of fixing life insurance premiums is based upon guesses, sufficiently liberal to protect the company against error. One company says, “This is rather an arbitrary rating and is not based upon any very scientific data,” and another states, “The rating for such risks is perhaps based more upon the judgment of underwriters than upon actual mortality statistics.”

A company which rates up blind risks but slightly indicates its nervousness about such business in the following remark:

“We limit to the endowment plan as we wish to get off of the risk before the applicant passes middle life, as we believe the hazard becomes greater after that time.”

During recent years there has been a rapid increase in the number of companies doing sub-standard business. In the absence of adequate information upon the mortality of blind persons, there has been considerable copying by one insurance company of the practice of others which have been in the field longer. It is encouraging to note that some of the companies have recently revised their scales, giving the blind more favorable treatment, and those which have been most liberal report that their experience with such risks has been very satisfactory. To quote the Medical Director of one company, which insures a limited num-

ber of select blind persons without rating them up,

"Accepted in this conservative way, I am safe in my statement that our experience has been as favorable with blind applicants as with those who have their sight."

It should be said here that one investigating this field gains the distinct impression that life insurance managements are anxious to be as generous as possible toward the blind, consistent with the interests of their other policy-holders.

It is interesting to note that many life insurance companies take into consideration the relative ability of blind people to take care of themselves. For instance, one company accepts only such blind people as have lost their sight at an early age. Another states:

"A special rating is applied in such cases, depending upon the kind of policy we issue and also upon the cause of blindness and the *development of the applicant's other faculties.*"

Another reports as follows:

"We issue certain plans of insurance after we have investigated the cause of the blindness and their *ability to take care of themselves.*"

In the regulations of still another company we find the following:

"Blindness of both eyes requires an extra premium of from \$2.50 to \$10 per \$1,000, according to the plan, and depending also upon cause and *development of faculties.*"

In justice to all concerned, it is only the part of wisdom for insurance companies to maintain a conservative attitude toward the assumption of a new class of risks. There are many good reasons, however, why the question of the proper rating of persons without sight should not be passed upon adversely from superficial evidence.

While there is a general impression that blind persons are more liable to death from accident than other people, there is good reason to believe that a careful study would show that persons without sight have been so impressed with the dangers due to modern traffic conditions that as a rule they do not take the chances assumed by the average individual with sight. This is especially true of blind women. Blind women lead such secluded lives that it would probably be found upon investigation that accidental death among them is far less prevalent than among women with sight.

The 145 cases studied by the Medico-Actuarial Committee included persons who had lost their sight after their lives had been insured, or, in other words, the group was composed for the most part of persons who had lost their sight after reaching adult life. Naturally, such persons are much more liable to death from accident or suicide than are those who lose their sight early in life and who learn to adjust themselves to the condition of blindness before taking out life insurance.

Since companies who have had experience in this field report that their results have been most satisfactory, it seems probable that additional information upon the subject will result in



more favorable treatment at the hands of the progressive companies. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the statistical departments of some of the life insurance companies can be induced to reopen this subject and find some way of making a careful study of the mortality of the blind.

Below is a list of companies who have reported that they will insure persons without sight. When space

would permit we have used, so far as possible, the language of the Medical Director of the company replying to our questionnaire. It should be said that the companies who accept blind person without rating them up in one way or another are not very certain of their ground and are not seeking such business, and usually decline to insure blind persons except directly through their own agents.

## COMPANIES ACCEPTING BLIND APPLICANTS

### COMPANIES WHICH DO NOT CHARGE EXTRA PREMIUMS

**Columbian National Life Ins. Co.,** Boston, Mass. Restricts amount issued to \$3,000 or less, generally on forms better than Ordinary Life, such as 20-payment Life or an Endowment maturing around age 55.

**Manhattan Life Ins. Co.,** New York City. Does not often insure blind persons. Has issued a few short Endowments where conditions surrounding applicant and his business activities seem to warrant such action.

**Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.,** New York City. Issues certain plans of insurance after investigating the cause of blindness and applicant's ability to take care of himself.

**New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.** For several years has issued insurance on 20-payment Life or higher premium plans in amounts not exceeding \$5,000. Every case has been given closest scrutiny, and those approved have been those who were employed in a strictly non-hazardous occupation or profession and who in all other respects were acceptable risks in accordance with its usual practice. Such business as is accepted is restricted to that submitted by its own representatives.

**Provident Mutual Life Ins. Co.,** Philadelphia, Pa. Has granted insurance only on some conservative Endowment plan in limited amounts. Accepts few applicants, usually those blind since childhood, who have become adjusted to the handicap and who are engaged in some self-supporting occupation.

**Western and Southern Life Ins. Co.,** Cincinnati, O. Limits insurance to \$500 on Endowment plan.

### AMERICAN COMPANIES CHARGING EXTRA PREMIUMS

**American Central Life Ins. Co.,** Indianapolis, Ind. Additional premium according to special schedule, "Table B."

**American Life Ins. Co.,** Detroit, Mich. Additional premium of \$5 per thousand on Life Plan, or \$2.50 per thousand on 20-year Endowment and high premium plans.

**Atlantic Life Ins. Co.,** Richmond, Va. Additional premium of \$5 per thousand on all plans where premium is less than that for 20-year Endowment, or \$3 per thousand for 20-year Endowment or for other plan when premium is higher than for 20-year Endowment.

**Capitol Life Ins. Co. of Colorado**, Denver, Colo. Additional premium of from \$2.50 to \$10 per thousand, depending upon circumstances in the individual case.

**Colonial Life Ins. Co.**, Jersey City, N. J. Does not accept blind persons in Ordinary Department, but in Industrial Department issues policies for two-thirds benefit.

**Columbus Mutual Life Ins. Co.**, Columbus, Ohio. Additional premium of \$2.50 to \$10 per thousand, according to plan of insurance, and also depending upon cause of blindness and the development of the other faculties of the applicant. Carefully considers each case.

**Connecticut General Life Ins. Co.**, Hartford, Conn. Additional premium of \$5 per thousand.

**Continental Life Ins. Co.**, Wilmington, Del. Accepts with sub-standard rating either "Class A" rate or "Class B" rate, which are based upon an expected mortality of 140 per cent. or 165 per cent. of normal, respectively.

**Equitable Life Assur. Socy. of U. S.**, New York. Additional premium of \$5 per thousand.

**Farmers and Bankers Life Ins. Co.**, Wichita, Kan. Additional premium of \$10 flat. Very few cases, accepting only those whose surroundings and mode of living are most favorable.

**Federal Life Ins. Co.**, Chicago, Ill. Additional premium of from \$5 to \$10 per thousand on Ordinary Life policies, or extra charge of from \$2.50 to \$5 per thousand for 20-year Endowment.

**Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa. Charges an additional premium and issues only Endowment form of policy for a limited amount. Very few cases accepted, and these only when applicant is surrounded by exceptional environmental conditions.

**Franklin Life Ins. Co.**, Springfield, Ill. Charges \$5 flat per thousand. Accepts only applicants "above average in intelligence and environmental conditions."

**Illinois Life Ins. Co.**, Chicago. Issues only 20-year Endowment or better to blind applicants, with \$2.50 extra premium per thousand.

**International Life Ins. Co.**, St. Louis, Mo. Issues only 20-year Endowment or better to blind applicants, with \$2.50 extra premium per thousand.

**Inter-Southern Life Ins. Co.**, Louisville, Ky. Charges extra premium of \$2.50 to \$10 per thousand, according to plan of policy, and depending also upon cause of blindness and development of applicant's other faculties.

**Lincoln National Life Ins. Co.**, Fort Wayne, Ind. Charges \$5 additional premiums on Life plans of insurance, or \$2.50 additional on Endowment plans per thousand of insurance.

**Merchants Life Ins. Co.**, Des Moines, Iowa. Charges additional premium based on expected increase in mortality rate of from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent.

**Mutual Trust Life Ins. Co.**, Chicago. Issues insurance, usually on Endowment plan, in small towns or country districts, with extra premium of \$5 per thousand. In larger cities this company has not accepted any blind persons. The rating depends largely upon the applicant's occupation, character, and ability to care for himself.

**New York Life Ins. Co.**, New York. Charges additional premium of \$2.50 per thousand.

**North American Life Ins. Co.**, Chicago. Issues standard insurance to blind applicants with attendants; insures certain others on a sub-standard basis with a slight rating, depending upon occupation.

**Northwestern National Life Ins. Co.,** Minneapolis. Charges additional premium of \$5 per thousand on Life forms and \$3 per thousand on Endowment forms.

**Peoria Life Ins. Co.,** Peoria, Ill. Usually charges an additional premium of \$5 per thousand of insurance.

**Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.,** Hartford, Conn. Charges an additional premium of \$5 per thousand.

**Postal Life Ins. Co.,** New York. Charges additional premium of \$5 per thousand when insuring applicant under 45 years of age or \$8 extra per thousand when applicant is over 45 years of age.

**Prudential Ins. Co.,** Newark, N. J. Industrial branch insures blind applicants over ten years of age with increase of seven years in premium rate; Ordinary branch insures those in financial condition which lessens hazard through favorable environment, with a special premium rate calculated on the basis of a mortality rate 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. greater than the normal.

**Reserve Loan Life Insurance Co.,** Indianapolis, Ind. Issues all forms of policies except Term Insurance to blind, with extra charge of \$5 per thousand annually.

**Southland Life Ins. Co.,** Dallas, Tex. Charges additional premium of \$5 per thousand annually on Life forms with premiums less than 20-year Endowment, or \$3 for 20-year Endowment or better premium.

**Union Central Life Ins. Co.,** Cincinnati, O. Issues various forms of insurance, charging premiums according to special schedule or rates, based upon expectation of increase of 75 per cent. in mortality rate.

**Volunteer State Life Ins. Co.,** Chattanooga, Tenn. Charges extra premium of \$5 per thousand annually. Does not grant cheapest forms of insurance, such as Special Whole Life, Term or Preferred Risk.

**West Coast Life Ins. Co.,** San Francisco, Cal. Charges flat additional premium of \$5 per thousand annually.

**Western States Life Ins. Co.,** San Francisco, Cal. Blindness of both eyes usually disqualifies with this company. Would consider exceptional case of active business man who has an attendant, charging additional premium of from \$5 to \$10 per thousand.

**Western Union Life,** Spokane, Wash. Accepts certain select blind persons, with extra premium of \$5 per thousand.

#### CANADIAN COMPANIES CHARGING EXTRA PREMIUM

**Canada Life Assurance Co.,** Toronto, Canada. \$3 extra premium per thousand for 20-year Endowment or shorter, and \$5 for other plans.

**Confederation Life Association,** Toronto, Can. \$3 extra on Endowments for 20 years or less, and \$5 on all other plans.

**London Life Ins. Co.,** London, Canada. \$3 extra premium on 20-year Endowments or \$5 on Ordinary Life and 20-payment Life forms.

**Mutual Life Assur. Co.,** Waterloo, Ont. \$3 extra premium on 20-year Endowment or \$5 on Life and 20-payment Life plans.

**North American Life Assur. Co.,** Toronto, Can. \$3 extra premium per thousand on Endowment plan for 20 years or less, or \$5 for other plans.

**Sun Life Assur. Co.,** Montreal, Can. Where blindness is due to disease the rates are such as are called for through the physical condition responsible; where blindness is due to accident, this company charges an additional premium of \$5 per thousand.



**\$200,000 GRANTED FOR RELIEF  
OF BLIND, GREATER  
NEW YORK**

Through the efforts of Mr. M. C. Migel, President of the American Foundation for the Blind, and Commissioner Coler of the Department of Public Welfare of New York City, a bill was passed in May, 1923, granting an increase in the relief money paid to a dependent blind person of New York City and Brooklyn, from a maximum of one hundred dollars to three hundred dollars a year.

Under this law the Commissioner of the New York City Department of Public Welfare, is authorized to aid an adult blind person who cannot earn sufficient money for his support, with sums according to his needs, not to exceed three hundred dollars a year. This sum was formerly circumscribed to a hundred dollars yearly. The individual receiving aid must be a citizen of the United States, and must have been a resident of Greater New York continuously for two years previous to the date on which he makes application for the money.

The increase was urgently needed. Occupation in the work shops for the blind provided for only two hundred men and women, so that the majority of the three to four thousand blind of New York City and Brooklyn were forced to rely upon the relief money, whose hundred dollar maximum was far from adequate.

A state law granting a similar increase in the relief money paid to the adult blind of New York state was

passed March, 1922. Because of the great spirit in Greater New York as to Home Rule, it was decided that the blind of Greater New York be excluded from the operation of this act, and an amendment was accordingly passed. In May of this year the present city law was passed, raising the appropriation from eighty-seven thousand to two hundred thousand dollars a year to be administered for the relief of the blind by the City Government. The Board of Estimate after careful deliberation and investigation has formally approved this appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars.

**Braille Books for Blind Veterans of  
the World War**

R. B. I.

In February, 1923, President Migel, with the co-operation of certain other persons, induced Congress to make a provision for the publication of Braille books for the blinded veterans. This was accomplished by having inserted in the appropriation for the Veterans' Bureau, a clause authorizing that department to expend a portion of its funds for the embossing of Braille books for blind veterans. In order to facilitate this work, an advisory committee was appointed to select the books to be embossed, and to suggest ways and means of getting the work done. This committee comprised representatives of the Veterans' Bureau, of the United States Blind Veterans of the World War, of the active librarians interested in work for the blind, and of the Braille publishers.

The Director of the Research Bureau of the American Foundation for the Blind was asked to serve as Chairman of this Advisory Committee, and the work of this committee occupied much of the Director's time over a considerable period. As a result of the Committee's labors, a list of titles was agreed upon for embossing, which has met with almost universal approbation. The lists consists largely of books of fiction, though there are a number of titles of more serious nature, such as history, science, civics, etc. While \$100,000 was suggested as a possible amount to be expended for Braille publishing, the Committee restricted its list to about what it believed to be the number of books which could be manufactured by all of the Braille printing houses in this country, during a period of twelve or fifteen months.

The Committee was given to understand, that the complicated procedure connected with making Government purchases would make it very difficult to divide this order for Braille books among all of the various printing houses for the blind in this country. Accordingly, it was recommended that there be organized a corporation, not for profit, to be known as "The National Braille Publishing Company," to accept this order and to farm it out among the various printing houses, in proportion to their capacity to undertake the work. On October 26th the Veterans' Bureau received bids from various printing houses for the blind of the United States on this job. The final disposition of the matter has not yet been announced.

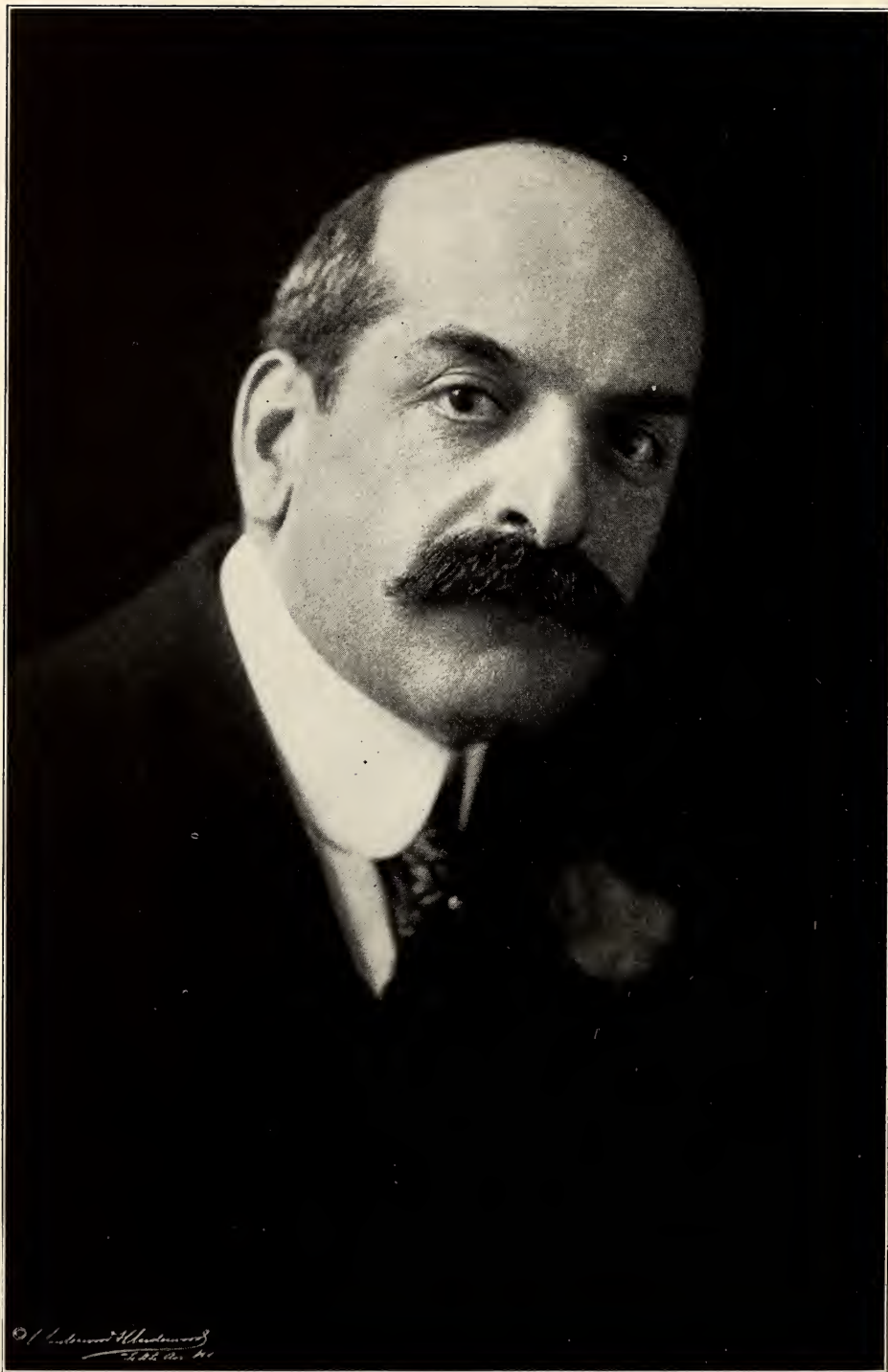
## APPLIANCES AND INVENTIONS HELPFUL TO THE BLIND

"Information as to appliances and inventions useful to the Blind should be diffused among all. There is also a needful service of counsel or co-operation as to many such appliances and inventions produced by the Blind or workers with the Blind."

The above statement has been regularly incorporated in printed outlines of the many phases of the work possible for the American Foundation. Several gratifying developments have followed from this announcement. Frequently the Staff receives a welcome caller, the purpose of whose visit is to discuss plans for new apparatus of service to the blind, or in work with the blind. Members of the Staff welcome information regarding all such developing possibilities. The most that the Foundation can offer as yet is counsel, with suggestions for further procedure. It looks forward to the day when it may enter into practical projects, not only with counsel but with the investment of funds for their development, when financial help is a need.

Recent meetings of the Executive Committee and the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, have considered proposals by which the distribution of apparatus for the blind, standardization of the equipment for writing, etc., might be taken over by the Foundation. Those engaged in the manufacturing of such apparatus would welcome such a relation of the Foundation as enabling them to give entire attention to the processes of manufacturing, proper.

The Trustees find that the Foundation is not yet able to undertake this work, but hope that it may be possible in the future.



*FELIX M. WARBURG*

A Devoted Friend of Causes for the Blind  
A Trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.



## Felix M. Warburg

**D**URING the time that Mr. Warburg was a member of the Board of Education he first became interested in work for the Blind. As Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools he was instrumental in providing recreational facilities for children in the summer and for adolescent boys and girls and men and women in the evenings. In the course of his investigations of Blind conditions in New York he has become keenly interested in the solving of all problems connected with the amelioration of conditions for the Blind.

Mr. Warburg is especially interested in provisions made for the education of the Blind, believing that they should not be segregated but should receive their training in competition with the sighted.

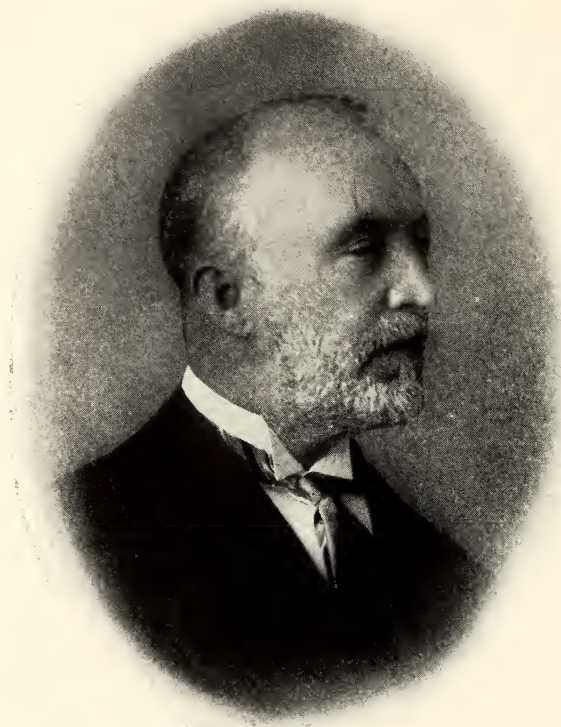
Mr. Warburg was born in 1871. He has been a member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company for many years.

At present he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, Director of the International Acceptance Bank, Inc.; Trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.; Chairman of the Board of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies for New York City, Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Vice-President of the New York Foundation, Director of the White Plains

Hospital, Vice-President of the Jewish Welfare Board, Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, Trustee of Teachers' College of Columbia University, Director of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Director of the Institute of Musical Art, Member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Member of the Grolier Society, Vice-President of the Charity Organization Society, Director of the Henry Street Settlement, Trustee of the Nathan Hofheimer Foundation, Inc.; Director of the Babies' Hospital, Director of the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, Member of the American Geographical Society, Member of the American Numismatic Society, Member of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, Member of the Westchester County Park Commission, Member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Member of the National Institute for Social Sciences.

Mr. Warburg's social and civic activities are many and he is intensely interested in art and music.

His sympathies have always been with people who are handicapped, as is evidenced by his arduous labors in connection with the Red Cross, the Nurses' Settlement, the Federation for Jewish Charities, the war sufferers abroad, the Charity Organization Society in New York, and by his distinguished services in behalf of the American Foundation for the Blind as a member of its Board of Trustees.



## Charles W. Lindsay

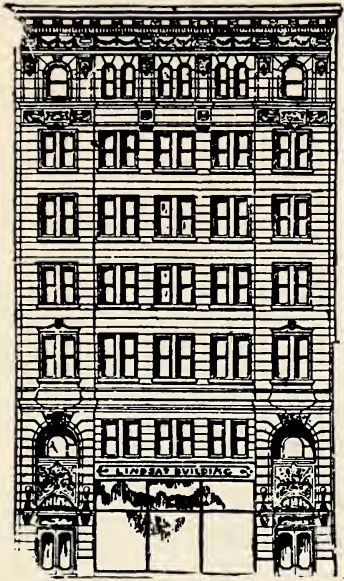
TRUSTEE OF THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.

ONE of the most distinguished men in the business world of Canada is Charles W. Lindsay. He is president of the Lindsay Piano Company, yet not so many years ago he walked from house to house in Montreal with his tuning tools as his only capital.

Mr. Lindsay lost his sight at the age of eighteen. He attended Perkins Institution where he specialized in piano tuning. After his graduation he became a tuner in Montreal, but within three years had amassed sufficient capital to enable him to open a piano store. His business advanced with such rapidity that he found it

difficult to find quarters large enough to meet the volume of trade. At present his company has branches in seven cities and a capital of a million dollars. In its board of directors are numbered some of the most influential men of Canada.

Mr. Lindsay's reputation as a philanthropist is country-wide. He is keenly interested in work for the blind and has been one of the most ardent supporters of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Now, as member of the Board of Trustees of the American Foundation for the Blind, an even wider field will reap the benefits of his support and expert advice.



Warerooms of C. W. Lindsay,  
Limited, Montreal, Canada

## WINNING SUCCESS DESPITE BLINDNESS

By ARTHUR E. HOLMES

Every class night at the University of Maryland Law School there sits a young man with smiling face, determined jaw and orange-colored glasses spanning his nose. He seems oblivious of all but the voice of the lecturer. Unlike his fellow-students, he never takes notes. This student is Eugene McInnes, war veteran and son of Mrs. Elizabeth McInnes.

### Blinded by a Shell

Life for McInnes was rosy until the war. Born in a small Oregon town, he went to Lyle, Washington, where he entered the grocery business. Early in 1914 he became a student in an engineering school in Seattle. In November, 1917, he enlisted in the Three Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Battalion of the Light Tank Corps for overseas service.

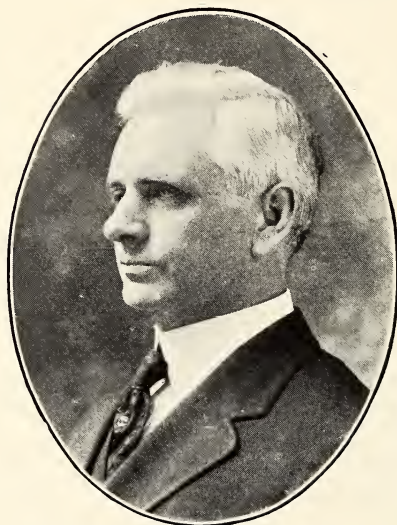
On the battle fields of France he met Hamilton C. Miles, Eighteenth Infantry, First Division. A Damon-and-Pythias friendship ensued. Both men were blinded by a high-explosive shell in the Argonne in November, 1918. Both were sent to the same hospital in France. Both landed as casualties at Hampton Roads in January, 1919, and both were sent to Evergreen for treatment. Miles married. McInnes smiled and said, "Not yet."

While still students at Evergreen, Miles decided on a musical career. McInnes chose law.

Mr. Lindsay attributes his success to constant work and application. When his career is cited as being one of unusual achievement, he says, "Any young boy can do the same thing, provided he works in the right spirit after his graduation from school or college, for I had no advantage over the average boy, other than some business experience previous to losing my sight. The power of concentration, which we possess, is a great factor in helping to make a success out of the occupations we choose to follow."



## Senators and Representatives Blind



THOMAS PRIOR GORE

**T**HOMAS PRIOR GORE of Oklahoma, was born in Webster County, Miss., December 10, 1870; he graduated from the Law Department of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, 1892. After practising law in Texas he moved to Oklahoma in 1901, where he started his long and successful political career. After serving a term in the Senate of the Territory of Oklahoma, and being a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912, he was appointed by President Wilson as a member of the Rural Credits Commission. Senator Gore served three terms in the Senate of the United States and during his last election carried every county in the state of Oklahoma over former Chief Justice S. W. Hayes.

Senator Gore retained more or less sight until he was twelve years of age. Eminent surgeons were able to partially restore the sight in his left eye for a few months, but gradually the light faded completely away and after a few years the darkness of night overtook him. He has a very vivid memory of color, and he has a pleasant recollection of this world as he viewed it through his boyish eyes. It is most interesting to hear him describe places, landscapes, etc., in great detail and to the listener it seems scarcely possible that he can describe so vividly things he has in reality never seen.

He has won for himself a place of great respect and trust in the public life of the country, and one has but to hear him to realize that Thomas Gore is truly a great man.



THOMAS D. SCHALL

A man of character, ability and brilliancy, "self-made and well-made," is Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota, Congressman from the tenth district of his state.

He has had long training in the school of experience, for he earned his living at the age of nine. Blinded a decade ago by an electric shock, he has nevertheless achieved his position as one of the foremost political figures in contemporary history through his tenacious will, steadfastness of purpose and courage to fight for the right. He is a notable example of a man who has shaped his destiny instead of succumbing to circumstances.

Eight years ago, when he first ran for Congress, no one in the political world dared dream of his success. Without organization, fame, newspaper support, money, and with only his loyal and brilliant wife as adviser and guide, he succeeded in winning over the political machines of the established parties. His speeches were made from cross-roads and street curbs, for he had no money with which to hire halls.

At present Congressman Schall is engaged in a campaign for a seat in the Senate. Undoubtedly his ability, his courage, and his sincerity will open these doors to him for his constituents can truthfully say with Theodore Roosevelt, "I believe in Tom Schall with all my heart."



William H. McCarthy

**WILLIAM H. McCARTHY**

William H. McCarthy, a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, was born in Rockland, Massachusetts. He is a prominent figure in his community. In 1922 he was elected on the Democratic ticket (from a rock-ribbed Republican district) for a two-year term in the legislature, and was appointed a member of the Mercantile Committee in connection with his duties as representative. Although as yet, only one year of his term has expired, he nevertheless enjoys the record of never having been absent from a single session of the legislature, nor having missed a single committee meeting.

Mr. McCarthy attended the public schools of his town until he was sixteen, when an accident resulted in his total blindness. Subsequently he entered Perkins Institution, graduated in four years, then took a post-graduate course of two years. He made a special study of the mechanical construction of pianos while at the Institution, besides following the regular courses of tuning, regulating, and voicing, which is now a valuable asset in his business. He also enjoyed the distinction of being cornet soloist of the Brass Band at Perkins during his school days.

In 1899 he was employed by Wade and Beal, piano dealers of Rockland, as piano tuner, adjuster, and salesman. At the end of a year's service he purchased the interest of the senior partner, forming the new partnership of Beal and McCarthy. The success and progress of the business under the new management was rapid.



Daniel M. Coleman

Down in Tennessee lives a man of tremendous vitality and unusual breadth of mind. Musician, teacher, salesman, social worker, and now a state representative—are the achievements of D. M. Coleman of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mr. Coleman was born in Winchester and entered the Tennessee School for the Blind in 1879. He graduated with special honors in Latin, besides carrying off several gold medals in music. He was immediately engaged as assistant music teacher in the Arkansas School for the Blind, but after three years returned to his home in Winchester to conduct a class for the sighted. When the class had been well established he left it in charge of his brother, in order to accept a position as teacher in the Mulberry Training School.

Then he represented the Jesse French



Piano Company at their Centennial Exhibit at Nashville, Tennessee. The firm employed him permanently thereafter as road salesman and finally as manager of the Chattanooga branch.

In 1919 he was appointed a member of the Tennessee Commission for the Blind. Through the close contact which the position afforded him, Mr. Coleman was made aware of the needs of the blind of his state. Characteristically he chose the most effective way of remedying the matter and ran for a seat in the state legislature. The first year he succeeded in almost doubling the appropriation for the blind, and upon his re-election for the next term, continued his good work. His activities at this time were in fact, wholly occupied with work for the blind, as he was appointed Field Agent immediately upon the adjournment of the legislature.

### JESSE A. ADAMS

Jesse A. Adams, the representative from Montgomery county in the State Legislature of Mississippi, was born near Coffeetown, Mississippi in 1876. At the age of ten months he lost his sight as the result of an attack of spinal meningitis. Nevertheless, until he was twelve he attended the public school with his brother and sister.

At the School for the Blind at Jackson, Mississippi, where he subsequently went, he became proficient in all the usual branches of study. He established a broom business upon his graduation, which he was forced to abandon after two years, on account of ill health. Then he worked temporarily as salesman and music teacher, in order to earn money for a law course. Eventually he read law with



Jesse A. Adams

a friend, but was unable to continue through lack of funds. Later he became a teacher in the public schools. An interesting feature of his teaching career is the fact that he was obliged to teach without remuneration during the first term, in order to convince the authorities that his blindness was no handicap. He taught for several years.

In 1919 he was elected to the state legislature of Mississippi, as representative. He won his election over four opponents, and is again a candidate for election for the coming term.

In 1908 Mr. Adams had married Miss Lee Ray of Bellefontaine, who was a teacher. With her help he manages a large farm and is Postmaster at Sweetman, Mississippi. Mr. Adams makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred collies.

**HENRY E. LANIUS**

The State Senator from York County, Pennsylvania, makes one wonder if it is a misfortune to be blind. Henry Lanius was born in Pennsylvania in 1881, of French Huguenot descent. A newsboy at nine, a cub reporter at fifteen, and a mechanist at nineteen, he was working diligently at his profession in a steel factory in York, when a piece of brass entered his eye causing loss of sight. During the war a serious illness forced him to retire from political life for two years. When he re-entered the field he was nominated Senator without opposition on the Democratic ticket. In 1919 he was the Democratic nominee for Speaker of the House, and upon his election became the official minority leader, a position never before held by a person without sight.

**GEORGE E. ROUKEY**

When Mr. Roukey's name was proposed for election as representative in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1917, he accepted the nomination, as he saw in it the opportunity of performing a double duty—to the state and to the work for the blind. His popularity was so great and his success in this so apparent, that he was re-elected for another term in 1923.

George Ellsworth Roukey was born in Champlain, New York. He attended the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia. Before his school days were over, however, his family moved to Manchester, New Hampshire and he attended Perkins Institution, then at South Boston.

Work for the blind has always maintained an enthusiastic and intelligent friend in Mr. Roukey. He is manager of the New Hampshire State Workshop for the Blind, which position he has held for the past six years.



George E. Roukey

## Thomas M. Muir

A dyed-in-the-wool newspaper man is Thomas M. Muir. Immediately after his graduation from the Plainfield High School in 1900, he began his work and while in the midst of it, his sight began to fail. After three years spent in attempting to save his eyes he philosophically returned to his work.

By 1916 he became editor of the Plainfield Record. For five years he turned out a paper of which the whole community was proud. In 1921 he relinquished it for the still more en-

joyable task of writing feature stories for the great New York dailies.

Mr. Muir at this time decided to enter political life. In 1922 he was elected as an independent to the General Assembly of New Jersey. That he was as great a success in this as in his former work is proved by the fact that he triumphed over a field of nine against a strong county organization, was "high man" on the Union Republican ticket at the general election, and has been re-elected for the coming term.

## Evert A. Addington

That the world loves a winner has been proved anew by the election of Evert A. Addington to the Indiana State Legislature, as Republican representative from Randolph County. Although Mr. Addington is but twenty-nine and is still at the Law School of Indiana University, he has already completed one year of his term in the legislature.

Mastery of handicaps has been his game all through life. Loss of sight at the age of five, the death of his father, the necessity of earning his living through the long years of study—all these obstacles have been overcome by Addington in his fight for a livelihood, for education and for political honors.

His first training was received at the state school for the blind at Indianapolis. After his graduation he made a good living tuning pianos, but desiring further education he entered law

school. Mr. Addington's present success gives promise that the future years will bring results as worthwhile as the brilliant beginning he has already made.



Evert A. Addington



## Preface to the Adaptation of the Terman-Binet Scale for Use with the Blind

By SAMUEL P. HAYES, Ph.D.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts

MANY of our readers who have been following the rapid development of scientific test methods in the schools for the seeing, will be interested to know that provision has been made for similar work in schools for the blind and in classes for the blind in public school systems. Following is a notice recently mailed to a considerable list of psychologists, mental testers, directors of psychological clinics, supervisors of special classes for the blind and semi-sighted, superintendents of schools for the blind, and others who may be called upon to measure the native mental ability or the educational achievements of children lacking full vision. Dr. Hayes will be glad to add to his mailing lists any readers of the *OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND* to whom his letter and preface of August, 1923, have not yet come.

Last year there was sent to a considerable list of persons that we thought might be interested in it, Dr. Hayes's *Manual for the Guidance of Teachers in Giving Group Tests in Schools for the Blind*. The specific aim of the booklet was to make it possible for teachers to measure the intelligence and school attainments of their own pupils, but the *Manual* may be used as illustrative material or for reading in classes in mental tests, or as a practical guide for testing blind

children in clinics, since many of the tests may be readily converted into individual tests.

This year Dr. Hayes is offering a provisional adaptation of the Terman-Binet year scale adapted for individual measurement of the intelligence of children with too little vision to take the tests in the ordinary way. Next year he hopes to offer a similar adaptation of a point scale. Below appears the Preface to Dr. Hayes's adaptation of the Terman-Binet Scale for use with the blind, which contains interesting information regarding the history and development of this work. Both this and the *Manual for the Guidance of Teachers in giving group tests in schools for the blind*, may be obtained practically at cost from Dr. Hayes. The prices are as follows—copies of the *Manual* at one dollar each, copies of the *Guide for Binet tests* at one dollar each, copies of the five-page record booklet at three dollars per hundred. These prices include postage. In sending for these books, time and correspondence will be saved by enclosing a money order or check with the order.—THE EDITOR.

In the Summer of 1914, Mr. R. B. Irwin arranged the first tentative scale of intelligence tests for the blind, with the help of Dr. H. H. Goddard. Taking the Binet scale as a basis, they first struck out those tests which could

not be given without the use of vision, made additions from various sources, and arranged the whole collection of tests in year groups according to Mr. Irwin's judgment of the abilities of blind children. The tests were then used in various homes for blind babies, residential schools for the blind, and classes for the blind and the semi-sighted in public schools, by Mr. Irwin and by various persons whom he was able to interest in the work.

In 1915 Mr. Irwin arranged to have Dr. T. H. Haines test the pupils of the Ohio State School for the Blind, and in 1916 Dr. Haines published a report upon his use of the year scale, and presented a revision of the Yerkes Points Scale adapted to the blind. During the same years, Dr. W. B. Drummond was testing pupils in various schools for the blind in England and Scotland, and in 1920 he published a Binet Scale for the Blind, and a Provisional Point Scale for the Blind, building upon the work of Irwin and Haines.

Systematic routine testing had also been begun by resident psychologists in the Perkins Institution for the Blind, the State School for the Blind, at Batavia, New York, and the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Overbrook, Pennsylvania. In 1916, and in the succeeding years, these psychologists tested many pupils in seven other schools for the blind—Baltimore, Maryland; Brantford, Canada; Hartford, Connecticut; Louisville, Kentucky; New York, New York; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Staunton,

Virginia. The tests have now been given to more than 1,200 children with defective vision and the time seems ripe to attempt a standardization of the tests, and to distribute a guide for the use of competent persons in schools or clinics, where it may be necessary to examine children who have not enough vision to take the Binet tests in the ordinary form.

This Guide represents a provisional standardization, based upon a careful, though not yet complete statistical study of passes and failures by age groups, supplemented by the judgment of those who have used the tests continuously for a number of years. Mr. Irwin realized, very early in his work, that some of his tests were unsuitable and that others were placed in the wrong year groups; Haines and Drummond both emphasized the importance of degree of vision, and probable differences in mental imagery according to the age at blinding, and based the grouping of tests upon results from the comparatively small group of pupils who had been totally blind from birth or early infancy; we have been inclined to stress first the practical need for a scale which will measure all children as they come to schools for the blind, and the advantage of comparing them with seeing children of the same ages: later we plan to publish a point scale with norms for the different groups formed according to age and degree of blinding, though our work thus far has tended to minimize the importance of this grouping. We are unable as yet, to present six satisfactory tests

for all of the year groups, but we hope soon to remedy the omission of one test each in the fourth, fifth and sixth year groups. (Drummond gives only four tests for each year group.) On the other hand, we offer a full set of tests for year XI, and alternative tests in several of the year groups.

Finally, a word of apology for this "scissors and paste" adaptation of the Terman scale. The demand for a

scale of tests for the blind, though very insistent, seems to come from such a limited number of places, that it was not possible to show the publishers a sufficient probable return for the expense of a special printing; hence financial reasons, as well as the desire to compare the blind with the seeing, have impelled us to keep this Binet scale for the blind as close as possible to Terman's widely used scale for the seeing.

## A Christmas Thought

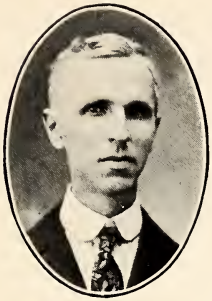
By BEATRICE N. HANRAHAN

'Tis Christmas Day, and kindled in the hearth-place of my life,  
Great Yuletide logs of faith and patience burn,  
Amid the glowing embers of a heart that yearns  
And treasures this respite from worldly strife for me.

This happiest of days, when on my hearth-place shine,  
Pale mistletoe silvered with tears of longing and of sorrow,  
Yet gay with holly berries, the bright hope of some to-morrow  
When deeper joys as yet unfound, are mine, to be.

This holiest of days, when o'er my hearth-place from afar  
Though I be still denied this earthly light,  
Christ's message is shining to me through the night,  
The promise of Bethlehem's wondrous start Eternity.





## Blindness as Affected by the Popular Attitude

By J. J. CHILDS



**F**OR the past year we of the Georgia Association of Workers for the Blind have been doing what we can to foster the growth of a plant that has been grown successfully in other sections but has never been fairly tried out in Georgia, though the soil here is fertile enough, the germ itself vigorous and the spirit of those who nurture it largely what it should be. Yet, to supplement all this, there must come from without a quiet, sustaining, ever to be relied upon stimulus to health and growth, or our care will be in vain.

It is not that the people of Georgia would knowingly assume any other than a most helpful attitude toward us and our work—it is rather that they know nothing about us or what we are trying to do. If our problem was merely one of broadcasting information or arousing interest in our work its solution would be comparatively easy. The real task that confronts us is to gain popular acceptance of what we conceive to be the right, sane and only helpful attitude towards blindness in particular and physical defectiveness in general. One thing we insist upon—that neither eyesight nor any other physical faculty is synonymous with life, happiness or efficiency, but that each such faculty is one of many means for the attainment of certain ends, hap-

piness and efficiency among them, and that it is not only unkind but unjust and misleading to gauge the whole comparative normality of a person by a single physical defect or by any personal peculiarity resulting therefrom. If the public can be brought to realize that a falsely sympathetic attitude is to blame for fully three-fourths of the bitter experiences that go to make blindness a real misfortune, they may be induced to cease to regard those without sight as hopeless misfits of society, mere discards from the game of life, but rather as thoroughly alive and active human beings, ready and competent under right conditions to assume a proportionate share both of the pleasures and burdens of life.

Blindness is pre-eminently a social misfortune and misconceptions exist concerning it. What is the nature of these misconceptions? The assumption that blindness is the all-determining factor in our lives, the one topic we are always eager to discuss, is the first misconception, and it does much to keep us for ever reminded of the circumstance we are trying to forget. Suppose you happen to be adorned with a bald head. There is nothing to be ashamed of about a bald head—I know a fellow who has one and wouldn't part with it for the world—but suppose that every one whom you meet

greet you after some such fashion as this: "I perceive, my friend, that you are extremely unfortunate. May I ask how you happened to lose your hair and how long you have been bald?" Perhaps you would answer, "Well, sir, the fact of the matter is that I was born baldheaded." In all seriousness would come the response: "You certainly have my sympathy! I think that to be baldheaded is the very worst affliction in the world. Yet I remember a baldheaded fellow back in my home town—he used to sell hair-pins on the street for a living—and he was always as cheerful as could be. I never could understand it; it is wonderful." Suppose that in addition to enjoying the distinction of a bald head you are also a commendable singer. You give a successful concert in some city and the newspapers of that place come out next day with a headline like this: "Bald-headed Singer Thrills Large Audience." Absurd, isn't it? Yet you have only to substitute the word "blind" for "baldheaded" and the picture is as true as gospel.

I said a moment ago that "blindness is much more a social than a physical misfortune." Then there is a possible cure for it, is there not? Work is the cure. Honest, respectable, conscientious work that will yield a decent wage in return, and the lack of which has proved absolutely fatal to the lives of many. Not all blind persons would be capable of self-support even under the most favorable conditions, but when a person is rendered hopelessly unfit for work, there are other causes operating in addition to lack of sight. Contrast the lives of some successful blind persons with those of the blind beggars who frequent the street corners of our cities. The effect of the

latter is to broadcast, through perpetual free advertising, as conspicuous as sign-boards, the pernicious falsehood that loss of sight can never prove less than a knockout blow and that the poor victim is publicly excused from ever attempting another lick of honest work.

We hold that so public a sanction of vagrancy is a threefold injustice. First, it is a very real handicap and source of annoyance to those of us who are trying to earn an honest living, as there is a tendency on the part of the unthinking public to measure us all by a single standard, and this standard is as likely to be that of the tin cup as any other. It is an injustice even to those who reap its doubtful benefits, for it stifles self-respect and ambition and forces them to accept life on a very low plane. It is an injustice to the community in that the community pays too much for the good accomplished. The practice of public begging among the blind is inherently vicious and must be stamped out. We, with the help of the public, must find work that these people can do and see that they do it or go to an almshouse. The public must say to them, "Society owes you nothing but an opportunity to earn your own living. If it be found that your utmost earning capacity falls short of maintaining a reasonable standard of life we will see to it that the deficiency is made up, beyond that—not one penny." That is not charity. It is the point at which charity, Christianity, humanitarianism, sound business policy and public economy coincide.

What is to be done with the rank and file of the blind who are not suited to the professions and who lack the capital or ability to start successful business en-

terprises of their own? Let them form a part of the general body of wage earners as they are. If we in Georgia can ever succeed in breaking down the wall of scepticism and prejudice that debars a blind worker from a chance even to demonstrate capability, it will be shown that in nearly every large factory there is some branch of work that can be efficiently done without sight. Experiments in other states have proven this to be so. It seems reasonable to believe that we can bring about a change in the attitude of the people generally and of the business men in particular, so that they shall become interested and willing to take a sporting chance on our proposition, and this will mean that there will be in Georgia more jobs obtainable than blind workers to fill them.

Emerson in his "American Scholar" draws a distinction between "the Thinking Man" and the "Man Who Thinks." I wish that we might all see the distinction between the "Blind Man" and the "Man Who Is Blind." We must remove the emphasis from the word "blind" and place it where it belongs, on the "man" or "woman." I say to you that any man who has the brains, moral stability, courage and spirit of a man, though he may not be a perfect animal, is a Man complete, and any woman, if she has the mind, heart and soul of a woman, is in the truest sense entitled to all the deference, love and courtesy, unmixed with pity, that are the just tribute to every true woman. We ask only for a fair chance as men and women to play our hands in the game of life on an equality basis with the other players, subject to all just rules of the game, but unhindered by any special or arbitrary regulations.

## The Japanese Earthquake

By GENEVIEVE CAULFIELD

*Teacher of English*

Tokyo, Japan

This article was written in the form of a letter by Miss Caulfield to her uncle, Dr. Kiernan, of Goshen, New York. It was dated September 18, 1923. Miss Caulfield is partially blind.—THE EDITOR.

We were sitting quietly in our rooms and offices when without a minute's warning the earth was shaken, the city crumbled to the ground, and the ruins were swept by the greatest fire in history. How terrible it was! The entire mercantile section, nearly every government building, and most of the magnificent residences as well as the more congested sections of Tokyo, are entirely destroyed. I saw the ruins yesterday. It is unbelievable that these vast stretches of waste were a flourishing city a little more than two weeks ago. Fortunately much of the new commercial section was saved. The buildings here are mostly of reinforced concrete with steel frames, which have proved to be the safest in both earthquake and fire.

The handling of the situation by the Japanese authorities has been a miracle of administration. It was feared there might be an uprising for nine thousand people were without home and food. Although the railroads were useless, food was brought in by ship and truck, so that we had good food at the usual prices, for the authorities have not tolerated extortions of any kind. The problem of clothes for the people has not been solved. Any warm things from home would be very welcome as the winter season is coming on.



## OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND

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DECEMBER, 1923

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### E. E. Bramlette Elected Superintendent of the American Printing House for the Blind

Steps were taken July 2, 1923, at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, for filling the vacancy in the office of superintendent and secretary of the Printing House, made vacant by the death of the lamented Susan B. Merwin. She had so admirably carried on the work in the years of her incumbency, and had satisfied so well the expectations of the schools for the blind throughout the United States, that as long as she was effective no question was raised about her continuance in the office.

Yet for some time it had been the feeling of some members of the Board of Trustees, that the position was one which demanded the full-time services of a competent person. The action taken at the annual meeting, declaring it the purpose hereafter to employ as superintendent a person who could give full time to his duties, was unanimous.

For the consideration of candidates a committee, consisting of President John W. Barr, Jr., Helm Bruce, Edward M. Van Cleve, O. H. Burritt, and George S. Wilson, was appointed. This committee having given attention to the matter and having announced

its readiness to make a report, President Barr called a meeting of the Board for October 26, 1923, and the name of Supt. E. E. Bramlette of the Texas School for the Blind, was presented as the unanimous choice of the committee. There were present at this special meeting six of the members of the Board living in Louisville, and seven superintendents, representing as many different states, and after discussion of the report of the committee Mr. Bramlette was elected.

Under the present conditions the choice of the new superintendent and secretary appears to be a most happy one, for Mr. Bramlette commands the respect of his fellows in the profession, and is a man of experience, not only in the field of education both of the sighted and the blind, but also in dealing with the problems of administration of an institution under the control of the state. His willingness to undertake the task is cause for gratification. To his support in making the American Printing House for the Blind the progressive, efficient, national publishing center of books for the blind, and the manufacturing distributor of approved appliances for the use of the blind, it is hoped that all persons concerned will rally enthusiastically.

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Through the efficient management of Miss Susan B. Merwin, the American Printing House for the Blind was able in the Summer of 1923 to move its heavy machinery and a large part of its manufacturing equipment, into a fire-proof addition to the building which has been occupied for so many years. This addition was secured by Miss Merwin from a legislature in

Kentucky, which was reducing state expenses and cutting appropriations as far as possible. It was a crowning achievement in her life of devoted service and the Printing House is thereby able to increase its output and to carry on its work with greater facility and success.

### PORTO RICO

News comes from Porto Rico that the long-anticipated building of a school for the blind is now assured. An appropriation by the Junior Red Cross, had made possible the building of one cottage, and the Insular Legislature has included in its appropriations and in the provisions for a bond issue a sum sufficient to construct a main school building. It is expected that within a short time construction will begin on this newest of the American schools for the blind. This fruition of the hope and effort of that unusual and most capable woman, Miss Loaiza Cordero, is a satisfaction not only to herself and the Porto Rican devotees of this project, but to those in the United States who appreciate the needs of the blind in our island possession and who know the devoted service of Miss Cordero.

### DEVELOPMENT IN WORK FOR THE BLIND IN MEXICO AND LATIN-AMERICA

The Secretary of public education for Mexico has allowed a grant to the Asociacion Ignacio Trigueros of Mexico City, thanks to which books in Braille will soon be at the service of the blind in Mexico, and will give them a knowledge of their own country. Braille machines have been ordered, and there will be a Library of books for the benefit of not only the

blind in Mexico, but of other Spanish-speaking countries. The grant consists of \$800 expended in one stereotyping machine with electric motor, \$475; one embossing press with electric motor, \$140; one improved Hall Braille Writer, \$36.50; paper and copper plates for the matrix, \$148.50.

The "Union of Latin-American Blind," is a society thought out by a blind resident of the Argentine named Segismundo Taladriz, for the mutual benefit of the Latin-American blind. At present the Union has as its only object the moral and intellectual union of those deprived of sight. By constant correspondence they give data which they consider will be of use in bringing about their praiseworthy object. In Mexico the representative is Alejandro Meza; Colombia, Carlos Crisselsein; Cuba, Pablo Begiato; Chile, Ramon Leyva; Brazil, Francisco Almeida.

### THE FORTONI MUSIC TYPING MACHINE

A wholly practical application of the principles of the typewriter for the purpose of writing down music has been brought about by an Italian musician, Signor Fortoni, who recently gave a demonstration of his invention to a gathering of musicians in London. The machine does all that is required. It is two-fold in its effect, because not only can a composition be written down as with pen and ink, but the use of a transfer paper allows of many copies being made at the same time. The machine is worked from a miniature pianoforte keyboard—an arrangement which will cause it to be regarded as a boon and a blessing by the inexpert who cannot write down

their music without the aid of the piano. A pointer is moved from note to note, and the action secures the correct position on the stave. Transposition is easy, and the types include the three clefs required. The machine is a triumph of ingenuity and simplicity and at no point fails to give the musician all he requires, except inspiration. It can also be used as an ordinary typewriter, thus making it possible to write in the words at the same time as the music, and also to insert any directions required in the lingua franca of the art. The cost, it is stated will be rather less than that of the average typewriter, and it is likely to become as universal, since for copying purposes no particular knowledge of music beyond the treble clef is required.

In construction the machine is somewhat like a very large typewriter. The ribbon is, of course, a very wide one, in order to provide the necessary compass for the clefs.

There are 40 keys or printing levers, and by an ingenious device four different impressions are operated by one lever, a sliding scale at the side controlling the mechanism.

The position occupied by the space bar, in front of the keys, on an ordinary typewriter is here occupied by a miniature keyboard. Pressure on the right note of the keyboard puts in position the note it is desired to print, say "C." Pressure on the right key gives the note its right value—in other words, a minim, crotchet, or semi-breve is printed in the desired position.

The inventor will be happy to answer any inquiries at 21, Taviton Street, Gordon Square, W. C., London.

## COL. GEORGE THORNBURGH

George Thornburgh was one of the great figures of Arkansas. His services to his state make a remarkable record of achievement. He was eminent as an educator, a statesman, an editor. His work in behalf of the blind has been monumental. It was through his untiring efforts that the Arkansas State Association for the Blind was organized, and he was the author of the bill providing for higher education of any graduate of the Arkansas School for the Blind who desired it. He became superintendent of the Arkansas School for the Blind in 1919 at the request of the Board of Control, and remained there until his death in March of this year.

Colonel Thornburgh was born in Illinois, but moved to Arkansas when he was a child. He attended law school at Cumberland University, afterwards devoting several years to the practice of law. In 1866 he became identified with newspaper work through the establishment of the Walnut Ridge Telephone. Later he founded and was editor of a Masonic paper and became manager of the "Arkansas Methodist."

He served four terms as a member of the state legislature of Arkansas, and in 1881 was speaker of the House of Representatives.

One of the great monuments to his memory is the Methodist Orphanage. He was a prominent churchman and held the highest office the Masonic order can confer—the honorary thirty-third degree.

He was commissioned a colonel in the Brooks-Baxter war.



## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLIND- NESS

The Annual Meeting of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness was held in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, New York, November 15, 1923.

Hon. William Fellowes Morgan, President, in his opening address gave a brief report of the conduct of affairs during the past year. He called upon Mr. Glenn for the report of the Committee that had been appointed on the retirement of Mr. Edward M. Van Cleve from the Managing Directorship.

Mr. Glenn presented the following Minute:

The Directors of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness deeply regret the fact that Edward M. Van Cleve has been compelled to resign from the position of Managing Director of the Committee and desire to express to him their individual and collective appreciation of the great value of the work that he has done as its executive officer. It was largely due to his realization of the need of such work and to his persistent courage and faith in the possibility of its being established on a sound basis that the Committee was launched and has been steered so successfully.

The notable progress made during the nine years under his administrative guidance can best be shown by a few concrete facts. When the Committee was organ-

ized in January, 1915, its financial support came almost entirely from two grants of \$5,000 each from the Rockefeller and Russell Sage Foundations. During 1915 sixty-five contributors were obtained who gave a little more than \$1,000, bringing the income to less than \$12,500 in all. In 1923 the income will probably exceed \$50,000, nearly all obtained from about 6,000 contributors scattered all over the country and without any aid from Foundations. There is also an invested fund of \$45,000.

In 1915 Mr. Van Cleve began with one staff assistant and two office helpers; now there are besides the Managing Director five members of the staff and five on the office force.

Since 1915 the Committee has issued twenty-four publications on various subjects which have been widely useful, besides issuing the *News Letter*, which now requires an edition of 10,000 copies. A collection of over 600 slides has been made for use in lectures, three motion picture films have been produced, a number of telling posters have been distributed, and an effective service to newspapers is carried on. Courses of lectures are being given in Normal schools.

The Committee has been influential in establishing various state commissions and local associations to deal with blindness, in some of which prevention of

blindness and conservation of vision form part and in others all of their program. It has also induced a number of such organizations which existed before this Committee was started to include prevention and conservation in their work. In 1915 lamentably few states had on their statute books laws that dealt adequately with the various phases of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Now every state in the Union has included some phase of the subject in its legislation, although many of the laws are far from sufficient to meet the need. Directly or indirectly the Committee has given assistance in drafting and passing laws to all forty-eight states, as well as to Porto Rico and Honolulu.

A junior committee has been started auspiciously, which issues a *Junior News Letter* and enlists the services of children.

These developments represent inadequately the growing success of the Committee in arousing interest in its objects and creating a widespread intelligent public opinion which is exerting a strong influence to secure the reduction of the numbers of those who are unnecessarily deprived of their sight. But they indicate that under the guidance of Mr. Van Cleve the Committee has achieved definite practical results which constitute a noteworthy contribution to human happiness and welfare. And it must also be said

that there could be no clearer evidence of Mr. Van Cleve's executive ability than the loyalty of his effective staff to him and to the Committee and their cheerful spirit of devotion to the work.

The Board offers to Mr. Van Cleve its hearty good wishes that he may find in whatever he undertakes the same full measure of success that has attended his efforts as Managing Director of the Committee.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented and unanimously accepted.

The Managing Director, Mr. Lewis H. Carris, confined his report chiefly to outlining a plan for future activities, leaving no doubt in the minds of the audience that enormous opportunities were available.

Mr. Edward M. Van Cleve spoke most felicitously of the work accomplished since the organization of the Committee.

The principal address was delivered by Dr. John H. Finley of the *New York Times*. He told of his experiences in the Near East, dealing especially with those which brought him in contact with a large amount of blindness existing. He paid noteworthy tribute to four "noble women":

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler

Mrs. William B. Rice

Miss Rosalie Butler

Mrs. Joseph Shaw Lowell

the two former of whom are still carrying on the work of preventing blindness and conserving sight.

## CO-OPERATION WITH THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE BLIND

The Book Department makes its first appearance in this number. It will be conducted by the American Library Association's Committee on Work for the Blind by invitation of the Foundation. As a result of this co-operation the A. L. A. Committee will continue to prepare the data for the Booklist of Revised Braille, grade one and one half, which since June, 1919, has been issued twice a year as a publication of the American Library Association and which will hereafter be published as an inset in the *OUTLOOK*. Extra copies are available upon application to this office. In addition to the publication of the Booklist we hope the department may prove to be a clearing-house for all book news which for any reason will be of interest to our readers. At the request of the Chairman of the Committee, Miss Laura M. Sawyer, Librarian of the Perkins Institution, has kindly consented to compile the Booklist, and Mr. S. C. Swift, of the Canadian National Library, becomes the editor of the book news column.

### "BOOK NEWS"

The decision to open a Book News column in *THE OUTLOOK* is so recent, and the possible space available relatively so inadequate, that this first appearance of the section must be confined to the consideration of but a single topic.

## BOOKS FOR TIRED EYES

Several years ago Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library was so impressed with the necessity for a convenient catalogue of books in type larger than that ordinarily used, so as to meet the need of library patrons with less than the normal amount of vision, that he prepared a special finding list of works falling under this class. His praiseworthy undertaking was later supplemented by an additional list compiled by the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., and now a third list has been prepared by Miss Charlotte Maston of the Minneapolis Public Library. This last catalogue appears to be the most complete of its kind yet issued. It is published at thirty-five cents per copy, by the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, and with the title, "Books for Tired Eyes, a List of Books in Large Print."

As stated in the foreword:

"The books in this list are all printed in 12-point type, or larger, and none have been chosen that are not well spaced and clearly printed. Those marked \* are in 14-point, and † indicates a book in 18-point type. The children's list is made up of titles for older children, most of which are sufficiently advanced to interest an adult reader.

For the benefit of those who are unable to read any but the very largest type and who find almost nothing to fit their needs, a list of books with prices, in 24 and 36 point type, published by the Clear Type Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been



added. Samples of type sizes are given on the last page."

A most important phase of work in connection with the blind and semi-sighted, is that relating to the prevention of blindness and conservation of vision. Many a child, and not a few adults, have suffered permanent impairment and sometimes complete loss of sight through being compelled to strain their eyes to decipher print entirely too small to be read with ease. "Books for Tired Eyes" will be an inestimable boon to such visual defectives. Every public library should be acquainted with Miss Maston's splendid list, and every worker interested in the conservation of vision should be provided with a copy. Let us be propagandists of the most enthusiastic type in this regard, and spread abroad the glad tidings of "Books for Tired Eyes."

—SHERMAN C. SWIFT, for the  
A. L. A. Committee on Work  
with the Blind.

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## Improved Braille Stereotyper

By J. ROBERT ATKINSON

For the Universal Braille Press

3612 West First Street

Los Angeles, California

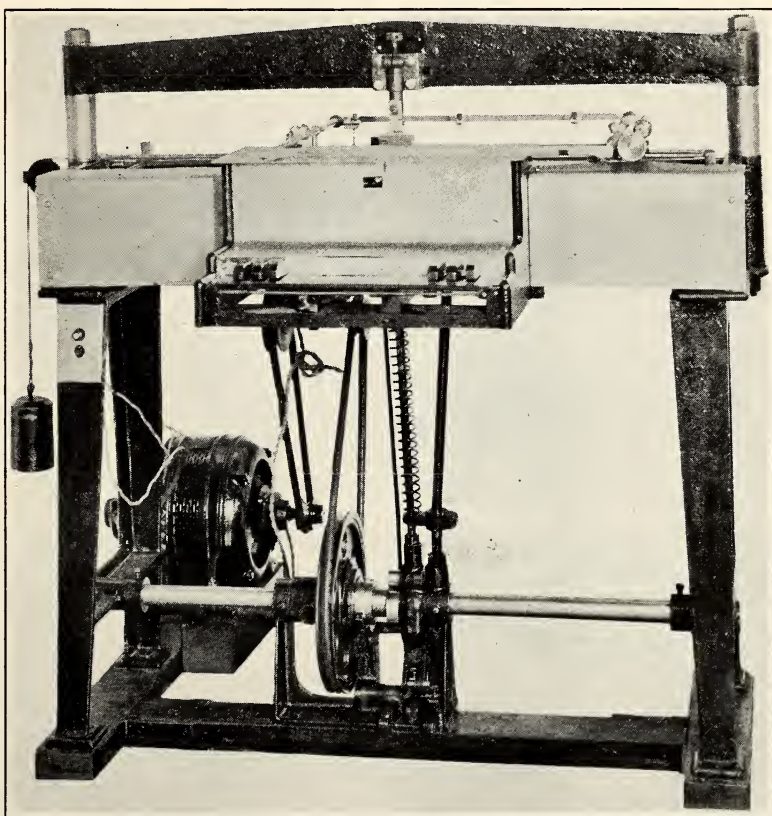
This improved stereotyping machine measures in size over all, forty-two inches long, twenty-three inches wide, and forty inches high, weighing about six hundred pounds. It is designed to receive the plate horizontally, with a cam motion, electrically driven, insuring a positive, uniform impression. The "clutch" and connecting-rod are

unique, very cleverly and successfully designed, being worthy of special emphasis. Each depression of a key operates a forked mechanism, which holds in place a dog buried in the cam, allowing it to escape and engage into the ratchet-wheel, driven by one-quarter H.P. motor and geared to emboss about two hundred impressions per minute. Unlike some other Braille stereotypers, this machine does not make a repetition of dots if the key or keys are held down, or not released quickly, making only the one impression, although the stroke continues until the keys are released, which automatically escapes the carriage into position for the next operation. This is a big advantage, precluding many mistakes.

All mechanical parts are covered with eighteen gauge metal, coated with dull nickel finish, which gives it an attractive appearance. The top covering serves as a flat table upon which the brass plate rests and glides over during process of embossing. This table measures about thirty-three inches from the floor and is on a level with the stylus-box. The plate holder runs on a track built securely on each side of the machine, level with the top of the table, accommodating a plate fifteen inches square. The plate is held in place by a clever device at the front of the plate-holder and so designed that the embossed plate, after being removed from the machine, can be replaced and made to register accurately for correction. The line-spacing device consists of a rod geared parallel with the right-hand side of the plate-holder, with wooden knob extending over and to the right of the key-board. Turning this knob to the left rolls the

plate between stylus-box and matrix-holder into position for embossing, regulating line spacing. The key-board is twenty-eight inches from the floor, standard height for typewriter stands. This is another big advantage, enabling the operator to retain a normal, erect position while operating the machine. Just above the key-board near the spacing-rod, is a release lever for the carriage, allowing it to be

shifted easily either to the right or left. The stylus-box and matrix-holder being within eighteen inches of the operator, six inches above his key-board, with no obstruction between, with the plate inserted on a flat basis, embossed side up, the last embossed line and work are plainly visible to the eye or finger tip. This is another big advantage. A strip of iron directly beneath the last embossed line serves



Improved Braille Stereotyper  
Designed by J. Robert Atkinson

as an anvil allowing dots to be blotted out with a small punch and hammer without removing the plate from the machine.

By simple adjustments this machine will accommodate any style or scale of Braille type that is ever likely to be in

demand. Its mechanical action is light. Girls can operate it with ease. Mechanically it is foolproof. It is demonstrably superior to any model on the market. Too much cannot be said in its favor, especially in reference to its simple device for driving it with electrical power.

### HAIR WEAVING BY BLIND GIRLS

A keen observer while passing through a factory where the accessories of a woman's coiffure were being made by young girls, noticed that most of the work made no demands on the workers' eyes, and the thought passed through her mind that such work might well be done by the blind.

This thought developed into a reality when the Community Workers of the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind of New York City, established a work-room for the manufacture of hair goods at 240 East 105th Street. The Guild employed a competent teacher the first year, to start the work with a group of six girls, who were paid a minimum wage while learning. This work has grown to such an extent that when their new building at 172 East 96th Street was opened, they dedicated an entire floor to this industry and now employ eighteen girls,

and have added a new department, that of hair piping, which also promises to be most successful.

Delicate curls of brown and auburn, waved side-pieces of gold or black, and little ear puffs, take shape magically under the deft hands of the weavers. So marked has been their success and so excellent their handiwork, that many of the largest firms from coast to coast, have placed their orders with the Guild.

Although the work-room was left with a small deficit this year, the results as a whole, were found to be better than those attained by other industries for the blind. The work is healthful and congenial and those in charge have the fullest confidence that next year the present deficit will be turned into a profit.

Mrs. Morris Marx, Executive Secretary of the Community Workers of the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind, 172 East 96th Street, New York, will be glad to answer any questions regarding this industry.



Hair Weaving Work-Room, New York Guild for the Jewish Blind.



## "Don't Let 'em Get Your Goat"

By CHARLES H. SNOW

This article is printed through the courtesy of Mr. Walter G. Holmes, Editor of the *Matilda Ziegler Magazine*, to whom it came in the form of a letter.—THE EDITOR.

NOT an inspiring title, to be sure, for it is not, but one which may command your attention. Your attention is what I really want, for I want to convince you, that out of misfortune may come something, which is not misfortune at all. I am not going to address you as blind, but as Sir Arthur Pearson said, "One of the boys who cannot see."

For thirty-seven years I led rather an aimless existence, getting nowhere in particular, seeing the world, enjoying myself, not thinking very seriously of anything, till one day, "BANG," I was pouring babbitt metal into the bearing of an engine, and had started to dissemble the bearing, when it exploded. That was the last time I ever saw anything distinctly, for the hot metal struck me full in the face, enough of it entering my face to destroy my sight. There followed four years of doctoring, operation after operation, in vain effort to restore at least partial sight. As I look back upon those years it was rather a gratification to know at least that I was never again to see; for certainty is always better than doubt. Moreover, as another five years have gone by I have come more and more to realize that, after all, the world did not do me an injustice, but was probably trying to help me.

Yes, many of you will say, "He is only trying to be an optimist, trying to jolly himself into thinking that he

is not, after all, in such a bad fix." That is just it, but while you may say it sarcastically, derisively, I say it in all sincerity. In the first place I had been a wanderer. Blindness anchored me, made it possible for me to meditate; made me realize what my brain was for; to think with. It will do the same for you, if you will only permit it.

While I shrink from the use of the first personal pronoun, I must write to "you," just as I would talk to you, not in generalities, but directly. I was born in California in 1877, of good old pioneer stock, though neither of my parents achieved any great position in the world. However, they did teach me right from wrong, which after all, is about all any one needs to be taught. They instilled in me the basic principles of good character, of the value of industry and ambition. Do not under value ambition, for without it you will not be worth the proverbial "tinker's dam." This applies whether you work with your brain or with your hands. My boyhood was about like that of the average western boy, more play than work, plenty of outdoors, plenty of good wholesome food and enough schooling to just about finish grammar school. Almost my earliest recollections are of mining camps, of the broad liberal spirit that prevailed there. I chose mining as my profession, naturally, and by the time I was

eighteen I think I knew considerable of its many sides.

I now look back and smile at that eighteen, for it was then that I received my first job; a position in British Columbia. Imagine a gawky country boy, with his railroad ticket stowed away, a twenty-dollar gold piece under each heel for safety's sake, starting out on his first journey, timid, bashful, fearful of being robbed, and you have a fairly good description of me.

I made good in British Columbia, and three years later received an offer to go to South America. Of course, I accepted. I did not do so well financially there, for the fever laid me out. This was during the days before Panama had been reclaimed by the Americans, and I was forced to remain there for a fortnight, during which time I contracted "per-nosio," or Panama fever. However, I survived, and while I did not remain long in the tropics that time, I did see something of all the Central American republics with the exception of Honduras. I also landed at several of the West Coast Mexican ports.

I afterwards made two more trips into the Latin-American countries, one to Mexico in 1905, where I acquired some valuable mining prospects for the people with whom I was then associated; but was forced to abandon them because of the uprising of the Yaqui Indians, and the developing revolution. The second trip was to Central America in 1913, where I was prospecting for oil. This venture was not a success, though I have the satisfaction of knowing that the land I located as having oil potentialities, has since proved to be oil bearing.

In the interval between these journeys southward, I mined in Idaho, California and Nevada. However, like the rolling stone, I gathered little moss, that is, of a pecuniary nature. Still, I now realize I was seeing the world, gaining a knowledge of men and things, which to-day are my most valuable assets. I say to myself now, "I saw more of the world than most men, so why should I worry if I never see any more of it, for I can think of what I did see, write of it, talk of it." And I really mean this.

During my five years in Nevada, I went into the auto stage business along with mining, and while the mining did not pay, I made a good deal of money out of the auto business, most of which was sunk later in mines.

During the first three years following the accident in which I lost my sight, I did little beyond worry, and fight to regain my vision. Then seeing the futility of all this, I began trying to do something. I raised rabbits, chickens and a garden. Finally, I mustered up courage enough to learn to read Moon. Then it was I realized that if I ever did anything worthwhile, it must be with my head, not my hands.

One day my eldest brother, with whom I had been in most of my travels, suggested "Why don't you try writing? You can do it." I grasped his suggestion as an inspired one, but at the same time I knew that determination was worth all sorts of inspiration. Now do not imagine that writing means merely the turning out

of written words. It means the hardest kind of work and study, the production of millions of words of valueless manuscript, the receiving of a myriad of rejection slips, but to counterbalance all these was the satisfaction of effort.

It was three years before I sold my first story. It brought me fifty dollars, and since then I have sold two more. However, I have kept at it, and have had my work received without fees, by one of the most conservative literary agents in the country. I am going to succeed at this game, because I have the determination to do it. Remember I am not saying "I may succeed." Some day, and I firmly believe that day not far distant, I am going to write something which will bring me a fixed income. Besides work and study, it required some money to do these things. In supplying this my wife and daughter did valiant work, but always there was the humiliation of having to be supported by my women folks. I had been taught that a man who cannot support his family is not much of a man.

I must earn more money, but how? Last summer the opportunity came, and I grabbed it as a starving man would grab a crust, and hung on. I entered the race for justice of the peace of this township, which is one of fifteen thousand inhabitants. I ran second at the selective primaries, which qualified me. In the November election I defeated my opponent by nearly five hundred votes. Then it was I had to turn my attention to ele-

mentary law and court procedure by exerting my best efforts and ability. I have earned, and received the hearty approbation of my constituents.

In closing let me say to you, to every one of you, "I have received the approbation of my constituents, because I have tried my darndest to make good, and have at least partially done so." The world is full of mighty good people, but they are human, and being human like to back a winner. Be winners, boys and girls, old and young. You can be winners by doing your best, whether or not you really do anything very big. When the old world sees that you are trying in real earnest, it will be ready enough to fall in behind you.

Don't be discouraged simply because you cannot see; this is a blessing rather than a misfortune, if you will only make it so. The solution of the whole problem is up to you. You really would not have it otherwise. You would not have someone else work out your problems for you, now would you? Above all, "Do not let them get your goat." By this I mean, "do not let them take away your faith in yourself."

The majority of you can do greater things than I have done. To quote from a great book—greater than any of us will ever write: "What I have done, ye, too, can do." He who said this was merely trying to make you try to do something for yourself. Accept my suggestion in the same spirit, but for the love of Mike, don't sit down and brood over it,—get busy.



**J. BANKS NICHOLSON**

Hello! What's this? Well, you'd be surprised! A headlight that turns with the car and makes night driving safe and comfortable. And who is the inventor of this wonderful device? A blind man, Dr. J. Banks Nicholson of Washington, D. C., an osteopath by profession but an inventor by preference.

Dr. Nicholson was born in Washington, and his first position was as an apprentice in the Washington Navy Yard, where he learned the trades of engineering and drafting. Later he took up Government work.

When Dr. Nicholson was about

thirty he perfected his first invention—a little flour sieve. His second was a file box lifter, which has proved very useful to the Government. Later he successfully invented a false alarm detector. A signal light which is attached to the headlight of a car and an exhaust purifier soon followed, and finally his most notable invention—the automatic dirigible headlight.

Dr. Nicholson finds that his blindness has accentuated his inventive bent without seriously handicapping him in any way, for he is able to picture every detail in his mind's eye and can even make his own drawings with the use of a special ruler.



Dirigible headlights, the invention of J. Banks Nicholson of Washington, are the latest for automobiles. They are constructed to turn in the direction in which the car is going to eliminate all glare.

**THE BOOKLIST**  
*of* **BRaille BOOKS**  
**GRADE ONE-AND-ONE-HALF**

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

*and*

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE BLIND

*Laura M. Sawyer*

This list includes all the books published in Braille, Grade One-and-one-half, which have been issued since April, 1923.

The publishing houses from which the books may be purchased are indicated by initial letters following each title and are as follows:

- A.B.F.R.B. American Brotherhood of Free Reading for the Blind, 1548 Hudson Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles, California.
- A.P.H. American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky.
- C.P.H. Clovernook Printing House for the Blind, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.
- H.M.P. Howe Memorial Press, Perkins Institution, Watertown, Massachusetts.
- H.P.S. Howe Publishing Society, Old Court House, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.
- I.S.B. Illinois School for the Blind, Jacksonville, Illinois.
- T.B.A. Theosophical Book Association for the Blind, 1548 Hudson Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles, California.
- T.P.H. Theosophical Publishing House, Metropolitan Building, Los Angeles, California.
- U.B.P. Universal Braille Press, 3612 West First Street, Los Angeles, California

Additional copies of this and of the previous numbers may be had from the American Foundation for the Blind, 41 Union Square, W., New York.

Books followed by (A.L.A.), were printed through the instrumentality of the American Library Association.

## BOOKS AVAILABLE DECEMBER, 1923

**Adelborg, Otilia.** Clean Peter and the children of Grubbylea. 12p. 1923. Full spelling. 40c. A.P.H. "Amusing adventures in rhymes."

Alphabetical key to Braille, grade two. 1923. 20c. I.S.B.

**Andrews, Jane.** Ten boys who lived on the road from long ago to now. 2v. 200p. 1923. \$8.00. A.P.H.

**Arnold, Matthew.** Sohrab and Rustum. 52p. 1923. \$1.60. A.P.H. A thrilling tale of Tartar tragedy. Both Sohrab and Rustum are heads of Tartar tribes, Rustum not knowing that Sohrab is his son. The chiefs in council decree that the father and son shall meet in single combat.

**Baldwin, James.** Story of George Washington, from Four Great Americans. 100p. 1923. Full spelling. \$1.80. I.S.B.

**Bannerman, Mrs. Helen.** The story of little black Sambo. 16p. 1923. Full spelling. 50c. A.P.H. A nonsense story for children.

**Bible.** Genesis. v.I. 112p. 1923. \$3.50. U.B.P.

—Exodus. v.II. 93p. 1923. \$3.25. U.B.P.

—Leviticus. v.III. 68p. 1923. \$3.00. U.B.P.

—Numbers. v.IV. 97p. 1923. \$3.25. U.B.P.

—Deuteronomy. v.V. 79p. 1923. \$3.25. U.B.P.

—Joshua, Judges and Ruth. v.VI. 119p. 1923. \$3.50. U.B.P.

—Samuel, first and second. v.VII. 133p. 1923. \$3.50. U.B.P.

—Kings, first and second. v.VIII. 137p. 1923. \$3.50. U.B.P.

—Gospel according to St. Matthew and the Gospel according to St. Mark. v.I. 114p. 1923. \$3.50. U.B.P.

—Gospel according to St. Luke and the Gospel according to St. John. v.II. 131p. 1923. \$3.50. U.B.P.

—Acts of the Apostles, also the Epistle of Paul to the Romans. v.III. 102p. 1923. \$3.25. U.B.P.

—First and second Epistles of Paul to the Corinthians; the Epistle to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, also the first and second Epistles to the Thessalonians and the first and second Epistles to Timothy. v.IV. 105p. 1923. \$3.25. U.B.P.

—Epistles of Paul to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hebrews; also the general Epistle of James, the first and second Epistles general of Peter, the first, second and third Epistles general of John, the Epistle of Jude and the Revelation of St. John the Divine. v.V. 93p. 1923. \$3.25. U.B.P.

**Brooks, Charles Stephen.** Luca Sarto; a novel, a history of his perilous journey into France in the year 1471. 5v. 466p. 1923. \$15.10. A.P.H.

**Brooks, Dorothy.** Stories of the red children. 75p. 1923. Full spelling. \$3.00. A.P.H.



- Brown, Alice.** Country neighbors. 2v. 151p. 1923. Free to schools and libraries. A.B.F.R.B.
- Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson.** A fair barbarian. 2v. 201p. 1923. \$8.05. A.P.H.  
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- Burroughs, John.** The story of my boyhood. 2v. 196p. 1923. \$7.85. A.P.H.
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- Christie, Catherine W.** Theosophy for beginners. 2v. 150p. 1923. \$4.00. T.B.A.
- Crabbe, M. B.** Alphabetical speller for typists; 9,000 words, giving syllables, accents and correct contractions. 100p. 1923. \$2.00. I.S.B.
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- Daudet, Alphonse.** Tartarin de Tarascon. 121p. 1923. \$4.25. A.P.H. (French text.)
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—The boy scout and other stories for boys. 2v. 191p. 1923. \$7.65. A.P.H.  
—Gallegher, and My disreputable friend, Mr. Raegen. 101p. 1923. \$3.30. A.P.H.
- Forman, Samuel Eagle.** The American Republic. 9v. 650p. 1919. \$12.00. I.S.B.
- Gailor, Thomas F.** The Episcopal church, its history, its Prayer Book, its ministry; five lectures. 116p. 1923. \$4.10. A.P.H.
- Goode, John Paul.** Geography of Illinois (Dodge's advanced geography). 75p. 1923. \$1.25. I.S.B.
- Guest, Edgar.** Selected poems. 2v. 162p. 1923. \$4.05. A.P.H. (A.L.A.)
- Hakes, A. B.** Typewriting speed studies. 52p. 1919. \$1.00. I.S.B.
- Hannay, James Owen.** Spanish gold, by G. A. Birmingham (pseud.). 5v. 522p. 1923. Full spelling. \$17.05. A.P.H.
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- Hodge, Lamont F.** Elementary English, spoken and written, by L. F. Lamont and Arthur Lee. Book II. 8v. 721p. 1922. \$15.35. H.P.S.
- Hughes, Thomas.** Tom Brown's school days. 4v. 472p. 1923. \$18.90. A.P.H.  
Story of the life at Rugby School, England, under the teacher Dr. Thomas Arnold.
- Johnson, Clifton.** John Burroughs' talks. 3v. 390p. 1923. \$15.60. A.P.H.
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- Kipling, Rudyard.** The man who would be king. 77p. 1923. \$2.45. A.P.H.  
—Wee Willie Winkie and other stories. 107p. 1923. \$3.50. A.P.H.
- Lewis, Angelo.** The wrong black bag; printed in graded spacing for use in teaching adults. 30p. 1923. 75c. I.S.B.

- Lorenzini, Carlo.** Pinocchio—Adventures of a marionette, by C. Collodi. 2v. 272p. 1923. \$9.05. A.P.H. "Capers and wonderful adventures of a wooden marionette; translated from the Italian."
- Lowell, James Russell.** Vision of Sir Launfal. 60p. 1923. \$2.40. A.P.H.
- Madison, Lucy Foster.** Peggy Owen. 2v. 352p. 1922. \$14.10. C.P.H.
- Peggy Owen, patriot. 2v. 331p. 1922. \$13.25. C.P.H.
- Maupassant, Guy de.** Huit contes choisis. 117p. 1923. \$4.10. A.P.H. (French text.)
- Muir, John.** Stickeen, and Comet, by S. A. Derieux. 83p. 1923. \$2.65. A.P.H. "Stickeen, relates the narrow escape of the explorer and his dog Stickeen in the Alaskan glacier country."
- Norton, Roy.** Drowned gold. 8v. 460p. 1923. \$11.00. H.M.P. Good story of the adventures of two rival companies in salvaging the gold ship Esperanza, sunk in the war.
- Peary, Mrs. Josephine.** The snow baby. 42p. 1923. \$1.70. A.P.H. "Simple account of life in the far north."
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- Pillsbury, Albert Enoch.** Lincoln and slavery. 61p. 1923. \$2.50. A.P.H.
- Rhodes, John Kidder.** A blind boy who became a great physician, how Dr. Robert H. Babcock overcame a great handicap. 26p. 1923. 70c. A.P.H.
- Robbins, L. H.** Mr. Downey sits down, and Wilfred Reginald and the dark horse, by James Mahoney. 79p. 1923. \$2.55. A.P.H.
- Robertson, W. G.** Pinkie and the fairies; with Seven old ladies of Lavender Town, by H. C. Bunner: both from Treasury of plays for children, by M. J. Moses. 133p. 1923. \$4.40. A.P.H.
- Sewell, Anna.** Black Beauty. 2v. 245p. 1923. \$9.80. A.P.H.
- Smith, Joseph Russell.** Human geography. Book I. Peoples and countries. 7v. 618p. 1923. \$13.25. H.P.S.
- Stephenson, M. G.** Tuners' manual. 80p. 1922. \$2.00. I.S.B.
- Stockton, Frank Richard.** The casting away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. 2v. 251p. 1923. \$8.80. A.P.H. (A.L.A.)
- Supplementary readings for first grade, selected. 35p. 1923. \$1.00. I.S.B.
- United States. *Census Bureau.* Census of 1920: cities with a population above 15,000. 25p. 1923. 50c. I.S.B.
- White, Stewart Edward.** The magic forest; a modern fairy story. 79p. 1923. \$2.55. A.P.H.
- Wister, Owen.** Philosophy four, a story of Harvard University. 78p. 1923. \$2.50. A.P.H.

# OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND

Vol. XVII

MARCH, 1924

No. 4



LIFTING THE VEIL OF DARKNESS

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VOL. XVII

MARCH, 1924

NO. 4

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Editor, **CHARLES B. HAYES**, American Foundation for Blind  
41 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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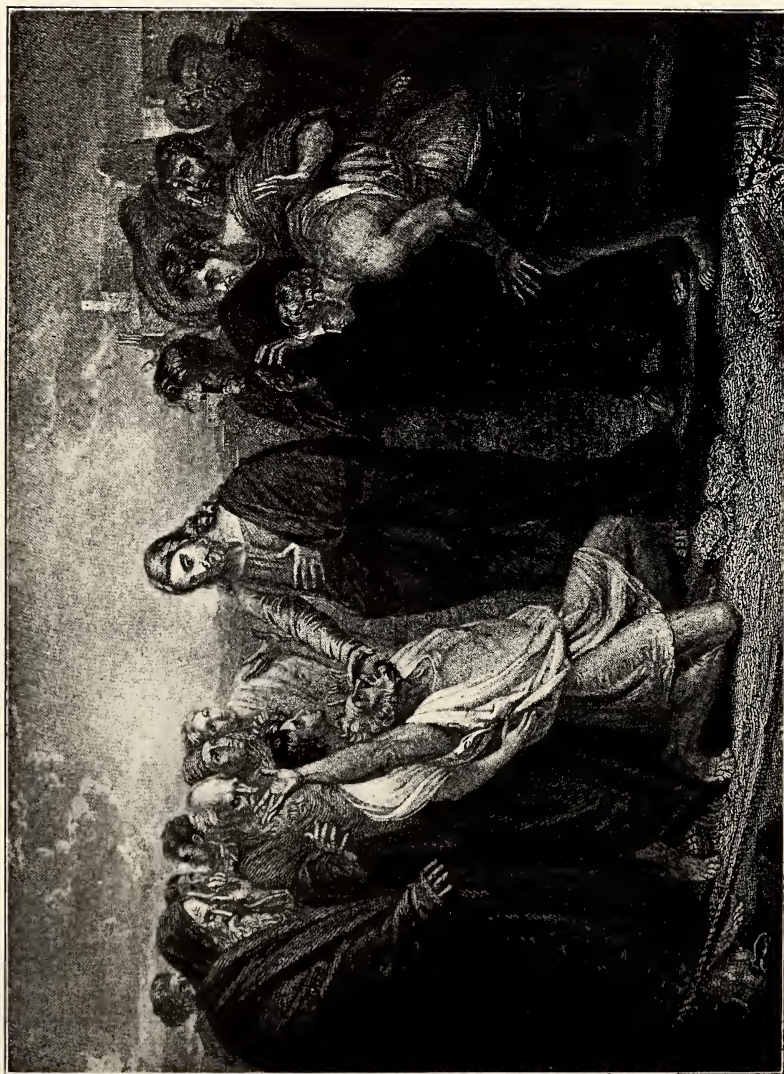
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Christ Healing the Blind Man

As a spirit didst thou pass before mine eyes,  
I saw thee not, but heard thy voice, "Arise,  
Go, wash,"— and greatly wondering I obeyed  
And washed the seal of clay thy hand had laid  
Upon my brow: and, as it melted, oh! no more  
The world was shrouded in the night! I saw!

E. CAPEL-CURE, M. A.



# American Foundation for the Blind

## Nation-wide Service

### LOOKING FORWARD

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation heard gratifying reports of progress, and made enlarging plans for 1924. President M. C. Migel, New York, presided at the session, which was held at the Foundation offices in New York on October 30, 1923. The reports of the Staff officers included statements of the many activities of the year past, while emphasizing the new opportunities which are opening to the Foundation in many fields. These comprehensive reports were directed to be filed, and copies mailed to the members.

The Minutes of the Executive Committee during the year were presented in full and helpful form by Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Baltimore, Md., Secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and were made the basis of the Board of the discussions and work of the Board. Fully attended meetings of the Executive Committee for 1923 were held on January 9, February 15, April 19, June 7, and October 29. Mr. Herbert H. White, Treasurer, Hartford, Conn., submitted his report for the fiscal year to date, with official audit of the same. The report of the Contributing, Corporate and other Memberships in the Foundation and of the OUTLOOK subscriptions was found to be encouraging, with the continuing growth of the Foundation in these relations indicated for 1924.

The Annual Meeting of the Foundation at Janesville, Wisconsin, June 23, 1923, was reported by Trustee H. R. Latimer, who had presided at Janesville as president, *pro tem*. The election by the Annual Meeting of Dr. Robert H. Babcock of Chicago, and William Ziegler, Jr., New York, as trustees was reported, and their formal acceptance of office was recorded by the Board. The reports of Mr. Charles B. Hayes, Director of Information and Publicity, and Mr. Robert B. Irwin, Director of the Bureau of Research, were heard with special interest. The activities of these departments were summarized in the report of Director General, Joseph C. Nate, as follows:

*Bureau of Information and Publicity:* Mr. Hayes of this Bureau has edited and directed the issue of two numbers of the OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND, as taken over by us at the first of the year, from the former offices of editorial management and publication respectively at Detroit, Michigan, and Columbus, Ohio. These have been on the basis of quarterly issues of the magazine as determined by the Executive Committee, with publication and post office entry transferred to New York City.

During the month of April, Mr. Hayes led in the organization of a State Association for the Blind in Rhode Island. The months of May and June required considerable attention of both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Irwin

as officers of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, whose highly successful annual meeting took place at Janesville, Wisconsin, during the days of June 23—27, 1923. In July, a trip was made to Georgia, in the interest of state legislature of that State. Virginia was visited by Mr. Hayes upon the return trip, for conferences with the State Commission at Charlottesville. In the recent weeks a trip to Iowa and Kansas for conference with our workers in those States has brought valuable results.

The intervals between these several trips have been marked by conferences, placement service, and public addresses in territory contiguous to New York; by numerous conferences here with representatives from various city and state agencies for the work at large, and with the assembling of data for a Directory of work for the blind and other compilations as assigned to this Bureau in the comprehensive plan of Foundation work.

*Bureau of Research:* In the Bureau of Research, Mr. Irwin has likewise demonstrated a fine line of activities. He has served as chairman of a committee specially appointed for investigations connected with Braille literature for the blinded Veterans. The work, carried out in co-operation with the Federal Veteran's Bureau, has included both the selection of titles for publication, and the development of ways and means for getting the work done. Life Insurance investigations conducted by Mr. Irwin have covered both the phases of companies which will insure blind people, with rates, and life insurance selling as an occupation for the blind. A study of Braille embossing has included the

matters of two-side printing and the duplication of hand-copied work. Mr. Irwin has continued his well-known developments in the field of Clear Type publishing. Other studies, still in progress, are those of the per-capita costs of the education of the blind in the public schools and the collection of recent data on pensions for the blind.

Some of the work done by the Bureau has been at the request of our individual workers or agencies for the blind, and we have sought to serve promptly and helpfully under an increasing number of such requests. Mr. Irwin, also, has been subject to many calls for conferences with workers for the blind locally and in the field at large, the latter including trips to Ohio cities, to Chicago and Janesville, Wisconsin, to Boston, and to Washington, D. C. He has also responded to many invitations for public addresses, or group meetings in New York and vicinity.

The above outlines seek merely to sketch the high points in the many activities of these months on the part of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Irwin. Their own reports to the Board will best reveal the extent and high standard of their plans and work. Their recommendations, also, for the future activities of their departments will be personally submitted.

President Migel reported for the Executive Committee various forward looking plans for 1924. The Foundation headquarters at 41 Union Square West, opened February 1, 1923, with a staff of four workers, including the Staff officers. This force has now grown to seven workers, and welcomes many visitors. The Execu-

tive Committee has accordingly leased an adjoining office at the Headquarters, assuring greater ease and progress of the work of 1924.

The election of officers of the Board for the ensuing year was as follows: President, M. C. Migel, New York City; Vice-President, Miss Prudence Sherwin, Cleveland; Secretary, W. H. Hamilton, Baltimore; Treasurer, Herbert H. White, Hartford. Executive Committee: M. C. Migel, Miss Prudence Sherwin, W. H. Hamilton, Herbert H. White, and O. H. Burritt, Philadelphia.

Resolutions of appreciation of the earnest work of the officers were voted, and the meeting adjourned with gratitude for the favorable opening year of established work of the Foundation, and great faith in its prospects and mission for good.

The expectation of Dr. Nate, Director General, to return to the regular work of his church denomination in the ensuing year was announced, his resignation having been filed accordingly with the Executive Committee. The direction of the Headquarters work, in view of these changes, was referred to the Executive Committee.

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### **PITTSBURGH EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE BLIND**

**December 10th to 15th, 1923**

Under the guidance of the American Foundation for the Blind in co-operation with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind and the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, Pittsburgh's first Week for the Blind came to a successful end on December 15th.

The object of the Week was to educate the public; to arouse the interest of the citizens of Pittsburgh in its sightless people. To this end phases of educational work for the young blind and the skill of the adult blind were demonstrated in the Wabash building. Tables lined the room for the sale of articles, while in the center of the room interested spectators watched these articles taking shape in the hands of skilled workers. Exhibitions of folk-dancing and pyramid gymnastics were given by the pupils of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind and the School chorus of eighty voices gave several interesting programs.

Mrs. William Frew of Pittsburgh was General Chairman of the Week. Each church denomination of the city was assigned a day or an evening on which to take charge of the program and act as hostess for the tea-room. On Thursday evening the Men's Clubs of the city directed the activities; on Saturday afternoon the Congress of Women's Clubs was in charge; and on Saturday evening the Junior League held a dance. Lectures were given daily.

As a result of the intelligent understanding and interest aroused in the fifteen thousand spectators who attended the Week, greater contacts have been made possible for the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind and a larger field created for the sale of its products. This will tend to widen the field for graduates of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind and the adult blind of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind when they seek employment in direct competition with the sighted.



## VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

**February 12th to 14th, 1924**

On February 12th in Richmond, Virginia, a Three Day's Campaign was conducted by the Foundation in behalf of the Virginia Commission for the Blind.

As the Commission was organized less than a year and a half ago the objective of the campaign was to bring its work to the attention of the people of Richmond and to convince the House of Delegates, of the necessity of increasing the state appropriation.

An exhibition, representing fourteen different industries of the blind was opened to the public. Of great interest was the striking demonstration by the workers themselves of the manufacture of the articles on sale.

Mrs. E. Lee Trinkle, the wife of the governor of Virginia was Chairman of the campaign. On the afternoon of the 14th, Helen Keller and her teacher Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy, addressed the joint session of the House and Senate making an appeal for an increase in the appropriation to the Commission. In a moving speech Miss Keller emphasized that the Commission ought not to be consolidated with any other state department; that it should be an independent agency to accomplish its greatest work.

Miss Keller and Mrs. Macy brought the campaign to a close in a mass meeting at which Governor Trinkle gave the address of welcome. The capacity audience was vastly moved by the occasion. It is inevitable that the Virginia Commission will profit by the comprehension aroused in the people of Virginia by this campaign.

## RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

The Research Department is at present devoting some time to the collection of data relative to the cost of publishing books for the blind. It is hoped that this investigation will result in finding some way of reducing the almost prohibitive cost of producing braille books. It is hoped that incidentally we may also get some suggestions from braille readers, librarians and others, as to the most satisfactory size of page, style of binding, form of dot, and so forth.

Among the letters received from librarians recently is one from Mr. S. C. Swift, of the Canadian National Library for the Blind. Mr. Swift is not only a librarian, but a voracious touch-reader. His remarks are so clear-cut and apropos that we are taking the liberty of publishing his letter for the benefit of other interested persons. It should be said, that in publishing Mr. Swift's views on the subject, the Research Department is not committing itself to his conclusions. We do hope, however, that this letter will stimulate thought upon the subject.

Library Department,  
142 College Street,  
Toronto,  
December 26, 1923.

Mr. R. B. Irwin, Director,  
Bureau of Research,  
American Foundation for the Blind,  
41 Union Square West,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Irwin:

My experience as a reader of embossed types extends over a period of close on to thirty-four years, in which time I have read works made up of

pages of all sizes, from the small and dainty French works measuring about six by nine inches, to the edition of Dante's "Divine Comedy" published in Naples, whose pages are in the neighborhood of a foot and a half or more in length by about a foot in width. Also, my reading experience comprises volumes of thicknesses ranging from pamphlets of only a few pages up to volumes as bulky as six or eight inches. (These last were issues of magazines bound by a friend of mine in huge tomes.) As a librarian for the blind, my experience extends over slightly more than ten years. Thus, I may be thought to have had opportunities, not only for practical observation, but for reflection upon what goes into the practically ideal volume for the use of the blind. And you will note here that I have said *practically ideal*, because very often the ideally ideal—if I may be permitted to use such an expression—does not correspond with the practically ideal.

In all this varied experience, I find the British (that is, the National Institute for the Blind of London's) size of page to correspond to the practical ends of the ease and pleasure in reading. This page is thirteen and a quarter inches in length by ten and a half inches in width, and has a reading line of some eight and a half inches long, that is, thirty-four cells. In this judgment I am not in the slightest influenced by the fact that I happen to be a British subject living in a British country. My opinion is based upon actual experience, the greater period of which has been confined to the reading of works published in the United States, and in other countries

than Great Britain. My reasons for advocating the British standard page are simple and obvious. Too many of our embossers and arrangers of embossed systems seem to have forgotten that reading by the blind is a physical operation necessitating active and continuous motion and muscular effort. The motions are really four in number:

1. From the body out to find the top of the page to begin reading.
2. From right to left, or left to right, according as the reader is right-handed or left-handed, to find the beginning of the line.
3. Movement in the opposite direction while reading the line.
4. Movement in towards the body as the page is read.

Now all these movements should be regarded from at least two points of view: firstly, they should be restricted in their maximum length to such a degree as to avoid the feeling of conscious fatigue or strain; and secondly, they should be regarded in relation to each other, so that when completed the operation in all four directions should give the impression of but one automatic and easily carried out work.

Now the British page thirteen and a quarter inches over all or about twelve and a half inches from the bottom next the body to the top line, is the greatest length which my experience proves to me to be proper for the outward movement of the arm when beginning to read. Any greater length than this results in an initial perceptible strain, or, so to speak, a leaning forward of the body trunk, which should be avoided. A page with a reading line much in excess of thirty-four cells or thirty-six cells at

the most gives too wide a lateral motion which has a tendency to weary the chest muscles. A page of the length (or should I say width?) of that employed by the Ziegler Magazine would be a torture to me were it to be used as a standard for book work, though for periodical purposes, where space is chiefly considered, it does quite well. I find that I can read British books of the standard size here given for hours at a stretch with no sense whatever of fatigue, and this is decidedly not the case in most standard works published in the United States, though I am inclined to believe that the bulkiness of the American books has a modifying influence in this regard.

I find that volumes containing from seventy-five to eighty-five leaves make the most agreeable and practical size of books, both for reading and travel through the mails. Bulkier volumes are unwieldy to handle either on the lap or table, while their binding does not hold so well in circulation. Thinner volumes scarcely pay for regular binding, and are better dealt with after the Perkins fashion.

With regard to binding, here again I have a different opinion from the authorities at the American Printing House at Louisville, as also from those of the Perkins Institution. The regular style of binding employed in binderies for the sighted is, in my judgment, much to be preferred to that now in use in either of the American embossing plants just mentioned. Its æsthetic value is infinitely greater. When I take a book—particularly a new book—from the shelf, and feel my hand naturally fold itself about the rounding back, I have a sentiment

of satisfaction and completeness which is entirely absent from that produced by the rather lop-sided back of an American Printing House work or the flimsy knife edge of the saddle binding from Perkins. As an alternative to this orthodox binding, I prefer the system used in our own bindery here, that is, a perfectly square back of moderate width. But this, to be effective, must be very firm and even. In both these systems the book opens out very well and lies properly on the table or the lap. In speaking of our own books, one of the teachers at a school for the blind remarked that they opened out better than any embossed works he had yet seen.

Two side printing is, in my judgment, superior in every way but one to any other system now in use. It gives the maximum of material on a minimum number of sheets. It thus enables a reader to get in one convenient volume as much material as one side printing would put into two. It does not save anything in metal while stereotyping, but its general advantages are such as to make its general adoption inevitable in the course of time.

The one advantage of one side printing lies in the fact that if thin paper be used, a reading board may be inserted below the sheet so as to bring out the dots and prevent interference on the part of the dots of the underlying page. This difficulty can, of course, be overcome by following a method quite commonly used in France, that is, by printing in such a way that the plain backs of two adjacent sheets will come together. This gives the illusion of two side printing, since the dotted faces of pages nat-



urally meet when the volume is closed. This method has certain advantages, but resolves itself really into a matter of binding rather than of printing, though every other sheet must be printed with stereotype reversed in direction, so as to bring all binding margins on the same side. But my earnest hope is that straight two side work should be adopted as soon as our presses can be arranged for the change. We are continually experimenting and experimenting with a view of space saving, and yet we are neglecting on this side of the water the most obvious and practical method of achieving this end, namely, inter-pointing. The only result of our space saving craze thus far in America has been to crowd characters close to each other, so as to preclude the possibility of introducing at any time compound symbols (see Braille edition *Matilda Ziegler Magazine*), or to decrease the size of the dot to the point where legible efficiency is interfered with. This last however, was but a passing phase.

With regard to the height of dots, I think that of the Perkins Institution is entirely satisfactory. A dot must not be too high, since in that case it usually becomes too sharp, nor must it be too low, since it then has a tendency to rub out too easily. A medium height is desirable; but our dots should have a rounded surface, not a sharp point. This is most readily obtained by printing in the fashion of the National Institute for the Blind of London, that is, hot and dry, instead of in the American and former British method, wet and cold. Wet

printing makes a much harder dot than dry, but when the moisture has completely evaporated, the dot resulting is usually hard and rough, sometimes almost to the point of furriness. One has but to experiment over a reasonably long consecutive period (say two or three hours a day for a week) with the American and British methods, as seen in printed books to become aware of the superiority of the dry over the wet method. At the end of such a period as that mentioned, the reading finger will have, in the case of wet printing, developed a marked callous, or may even be lacerated to the point of inconvenience, or even actual pain. With the dry printing, the dots being smooth and rounded, the finger travels back and forth hour after hour, day after day with no appreciable discomfort whatever, and with but every slight thickening of the skin. I have frequently, when reading American books, developed such a callous at the reading tip of the finger as to be able eventually to remove it in successive layers. This has never occurred with dry printing.

Wetting paper has the result of removing the glaze or calender, thus bringing out the original rough fibre or something of that kind which, as I have said, makes the rough uneven dot. But the dry printing affects in no way whatever the smooth calender of the page, and the dot is thus as much glazed as the ordinary sheet. Wet printing will last, of course, indefinitely, but my experience goes to show that by the time a dry printed book has become worn to the extent of requiring its retirement, it has done its work and is entitled to a rest.

The paper used by the American Printing House for the Blind is about as satisfactory as any now in general use, though the quality now used by the Canadian National Institute for

its book work, is, if anything, slightly superior.

Sincerely yours,

S. C. SWIFT,

Chief Librarian.

## Summer Course 1924

The American Foundation for the Blind is again considering the feasibility of offering during the coming summer a course for Home Teachers. We should like, however, to receive from the field some indication as to the need felt for such a provision.

Last summer such a course was offered, but so few students enrolled that it was decided at the eleventh hour not to give it.

During the summers of 1921 and 1922 a course was offered in connection with the Columbia Summer School. The first year, twenty-two students were enrolled, and the second year seventeen presented themselves. Investigation shows that of the twenty-two students enrolled in 1921, eighteen were sent directly by organizations interested in them. These organizations paid part or all of the expenses connected with attendance at this course. Of the seventeen enrolled in 1922, thirteen were assisted more or less by certain organizations for the Blind.

It would seem, therefore, that, considering the present high cost of traveling and the cost of living in New

York City, and considering the modest salaries paid to Home Teachers, that no training course which does not carry with it free boarding arrangements will receive any considerable enrollment, unless associations for the Blind assist the students in whom they are interested to attend.

In 1923 the American Foundation for the Blind offered to furnish the instructor, and a cooperating committee consisting of the executives of certain organizations for the Blind in and about Greater New York undertook to meet the incidental costs of conducting this course. The tuition charge was but nominal, and it was not expected that it would cover more than a fraction of the incidental expense involved.

If there is sufficient interest exhibited in the reopening of such a class, the Foundation will undertake to effect a similar arrangement for the summer of 1924. Will you please write us as to whether or not you consider there is need of such a course. If you believe there is such a need will you send us a statement as to just what training such a course should afford?

## List of Books to be Embossed in Braille for the Blind Veterans of the World War

| Titles                     | Author                   | Approx. No. of pages |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| THE NEW CIVICS.....        | Ashley, Roscoe L. ....   | 600                  |
| THE CONQUEROR .....        | Atherton, Gertrude ..... | 622                  |
| IN THE TIME OF TERROR..... | Balzac, Honore de .....  | 88                   |

# 14 LIST OF BOOKS TO BE EMBOSSED IN BRAILLE

| Titles                                             | Author                       | Approx. No<br>of pages |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| SALUTE TO ADVENTURERS.....                         | Buchan, John .....           | 535                    |
| ONE OF OURS.....                                   | Cather, Willa .....          | 533                    |
| THE BELLED BUZZARD.....                            | Cobb, Irvin .....            | 355                    |
| OLD JUDGE PRIEST.....                              | Cobb, Irvin .....            | 355                    |
| THE RESCUE .....                                   | Conrad, Joseph .....         | 533                    |
| MAN OVERBOARD .....                                | Crawford, F. Marion .....    | 75                     |
| THE UPPER BERTH.....                               | Crawford, F. Marion .....    | 42                     |
| GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN.....                   | Curwood, James Oliver .....  | 328                    |
| SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.....                           | Davis, Richard H. ....       | 533                    |
| THE ODD NUMBER.....                                | DeMaupassant, Guy .....      | 266                    |
| MY GARDEN DOCTOR.....                              | Duncan, Francis .....        | 133                    |
| MISS LULU BETT.....                                | Gale, Zona .....             | 355                    |
| THE LONE STAR RANGER.....                          | Grey, Zane .....             | 426                    |
| THE WANDERER OF THE WASTELAND.....                 | Grey, Zane .....             | 657                    |
| PEOPLE OF THE MIST.....                            | Haggard, Rider .....         | 533                    |
| CLEOPATRA .....                                    | Haggard, Rider .....         | 488                    |
| JAVA HEAD .....                                    | Hergesheimer, Joseph .....   | 377                    |
| 54-40 OR FIGHT.....                                | Hough, Emerson .....         | 444                    |
| 1492 .....                                         | Johnston, Mary .....         | 577                    |
| RIDIN' KID FROM POWDER RIVER .....                 | Knibbs, Henry H. ....        | 533                    |
| VALLEY OF THE GIANTS.....                          | Kyne, Peter B. ....          | 466                    |
| FAIR HARBOUR .....                                 | Lincoln, Joseph C. ....      | 533                    |
| DR. NYE .....                                      | Lincoln, Joseph C. ....      | 533                    |
| THE WONDERFUL YEAR.....                            | Locke, Wm. J. ....           | 533                    |
| WHITE FANG .....                                   | London, Jack .....           | 351                    |
| THE SEA WOLF.....                                  | London, Jack .....           | 533                    |
| IF I WERE KING.....                                | McCarthy, Justin .....       | 257                    |
| THE FOUR FEATHERS.....                             | Mason, A. E. W. ....         | 511                    |
| MOBY DICK .....                                    | Melville, Herman .....       | 888                    |
| HUGH WYNNE .....                                   | Mitchell, S. Weir .....      | 622                    |
| HOP-ALONG CASSIDY.....                             | Mulford, Clarence .....      | 533                    |
| WHITE SHADOWS IN THE SOUTHERN SEAS.....            | O'Brien, Frederick .....     | 444                    |
| GREAT PRINCE SHAN.....                             | Oppenheim, E. Phillips ..... | 533                    |
| RED ROCK .....                                     | Page, Thos. Nelson .....     | 866                    |
| LIFE AND LETTERS, VOL. II.....                     | Page, Walter H. ....         | 444                    |
| THE RIGHT OF WAY.....                              | Parker, Sir Gilbert .....    | 533                    |
| BEGGARS' GOLD .....                                | Poole, Ernest .....          | 577                    |
| MYSTERY AT THE BLUE VILLA.....                     | Post, Melville D. ....       | 400                    |
| QUINN .....                                        | Rice, Alice Hegan .....      | 373                    |
| RULES OF ORDER.....                                | Robert, Henry M. ....        | 444                    |
| SINFUL PECK .....                                  | Robertson, Morley .....      | 533                    |
| MIND IN THE MAKING.....                            | Robinson, James Harvey ..... | 228                    |
| CAPTAIN BLOOD .....                                | Sabatini, Rafael .....       | 577                    |
| SCARAMOUCHE .....                                  | Sabatini, Rafael .....       | 594                    |
| BOSS OF THE LAZY Y.....                            | Seltzer, Charles .....       | 533                    |
| MODERN GHOST STORIES.....                          | Scarborough, Dorothy .....   | 533                    |
| SPELL OF THE YUKON.....                            | Service, Robert .....        | 133                    |
| DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.....                       | Stevenson, Robt. Louis ..... | 120                    |
| BUCCANEERS AND PIRATES OF OUR COAST.....           | Stockton, Frank R. ....      | 577                    |
| MONSIEUR BOUCAIRE .....                            | Tarkington, Booth .....      | 66                     |
| CONQUEST OF CANAAN.....                            | Tarkington, Booth .....      | 400                    |
| OUTLINE OF SCIENCE.....                            | Thomson, James A. ....       | —                      |
| MY EXPERIENCES AT SCOTLAND YARD.....               | Thomson, Basil .....         | 622                    |
| THE MASQUERADER .....                              | Thurston, Katherine .....    | 404                    |
| CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S<br>COURT ..... | Twain, Mark .....            | 777                    |
| HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR.....                      | Usher, Roland .....          | 666                    |
| STORY OF MANKIND.....                              | VanLoon, Hendrick .....      | 631                    |
| THE BLAZED TRAIL.....                              | White, Stewart Edward .....  | 546                    |
| THE RIVERMAN .....                                 | White, Stewart Edward .....  | 453                    |
| THE STOLEN STORY, ETC.....                         | Williams, Jesse L. ....      | 288                    |
| THE VIRGINIAN .....                                | Wister, Owen .....           | 622                    |
| BUSINESS LAW .....                                 | Bays, Alfred W. ....         | 377                    |
| PARDNERS .....                                     | Beach, Rex .....             | 204                    |
| THE SPOILERS .....                                 | Beach, Rex .....             | 400                    |





## Prudence Sherwin

Trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc.

**M**ISS Prudence Sherwin, a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Foundation for the Blind and its newly elected Vice-President was born in Cleveland and has spent all her life there. She says that she happened to grow up just when organized charity was emerging from haphazard charity and offering to the volunteer a field of interest beyond sewing schools and Settlement House clubs. Having served her apprenticeship in such clubs she gladly accepted the office of Secretary on the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Society for the Blind when it was organized in 1906. In the seventeen years since then she has held office in that Society continuously and has watched its growth with almost a maternal concern.

For several years it has been Miss Sherwin's dream that there should be somewhere in this country a clearing

house for all work for the blind and a training school for workers. The American Foundation offers the clearing house so that half the dream is realized. An opportunity for the social worker to get the technique of work with and for the blind she believes is something still to be sought and worked for.

Miss Sherwin is also actively connected with the Cleveland Associated Charities, the Cleveland Day Nursery Association, the Girls' Housing Bureau.

Miss Sherwin is a valuable asset to any organization which she consents to serve because of the sincerity of purpose, thought, and good sense which she brings to it. Her membership upon the governing board of an organization is a guarantee to those who know her that its affairs are being carried on in a business-like, sane, and forward-looking fashion.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND  
Graduate School of Education,  
Harvard University

In response to a request, Mr. Edward E. Allen, Director of the course on the Education of the Blind given at the Graduate School of Harvard University, sent the following comprehensive report, which proves conclusively the important place the course holds in educational work for the Blind.  
—THE EDITOR.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Watertown, Massachusetts,  
February 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Hayes:

You ask me for a report of the so-called Harvard course on the Education of the Blind. I am glad to make it, for we have had a stunning good season,—thirteen students, eight from different states and territories, five from the Perkins corps of teachers, six lecturers, twenty-one lectures, conducted visits, regular stated hours of class room observation and of class teaching, instruction in manual training, required reading and notes, some hundreds of books notably Best's "The Blind," and special papers, a thesis from each on her major topic; the whole topped off with a three-hour written examination to be set tomorrow, February 2.

Doubtless if the course were given summers more teachers from afar would be free to take it. Yes, but our school would not be in session then, and all the immediate application of the theory and the inspiration of a large institution in full swing would be wanting. I would rather have the thing most worth while, even if it must be small in number of students.

The school of Porto Rico spared a teacher for the whole year; and that at Overbrook for the half year. The association for the blind at Duluth gave its supervisor leave of absence for six weeks at Watertown, the balance of the reading and work to be done at home. The Perkins teachers manage to give the time needed, some extending over two years before sitting for examinations. And from year to year more and more of these teachers of ours are joining us for background and inspiration,—three are already and five more will soon be certificated as having successfully taken the course. At the opening of the year in September I announced that such certification would be deemed by me to be worth something!

What more can I say save that the course will be repeated and that four or five "feelers" have already been received as to next year's class? The thing which began as an experiment, having now been kept up four seasons is no longer merely the expression of a local need but shows a growing general demand for special preparation. Its repetition year after year is not only good for the students themselves, it is also a fine thing for everybody connected with Perkins; and indeed it should not be without its effect in helping lift the status of the blind and of their schools, both in educational and in general public opinion.

One of the bases which the course rests on is "They can who think they can." And another is "Where there is a will there is a way." *Verb. sap.*

Very truly yours,  
EDWARD E. ALLEN,  
Director.

## If No One Had Cared

By MARION A. CAMPBELL, Secretary

Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness



**I**F No One in Chicago Had Cared there would have happened in 1922 blindness to many infants and very serious defective sight to many more; but many have cared, and their annual membership contributions to the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness have enabled it to invest in eyesight for these infants, children and many adults who might otherwise have become seriously handicapped for life."

Under this caption the Society announces a significant milestone in its progress toward its announced goal—No Needlessly Blind Citizens in Illinois—in that it is able to record that during its last fiscal year no infant in Chicago lost its sight from the unnecessary cause—"babies' sore eyes." Behind this simple statement lies seven years of quiet, persistent, constantly extended efforts to line up every fac-

tor in the city and state in the interest of infants' health and eyesight. This seven years' campaign began when the Society secured the passage of the present law for the control of this disease, the very name given the law constituting an educational movement to extend knowledge of the seriousness of the disease and its effect on eyesight. The law is called "An Act for the Prevention of Blindness from Ophthalmia Neonatorum"—babies' sore eyes—and has two significant clauses, one making it mandatory that every physician and midwife shall advise the parents that a prophylactic against sore eyes should be used at birth, that unless such prophylactic is used the infant may get an infection of the eyes which may result in blindness; the other requiring that every physician, midwife, nurse or any other person having reasonable opportunity



to observe that an infant under two weeks of age has any unnatural condition of the eye or eyes shall report that fact within six hours to the local department of health; failure to do this is punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Laws are too often only decorative on the statute books, unless rigidly enforced from the date of their passage until the public shall recognize their purpose, need and the constructive results of their operation. Such enforcement has been assumed by the Illinois Society since the passage of the law, until at the present time co-operation with the city Health Department relieves the Society of the actual filing and conduct of the case before the court, its service being limited to the investigation of all known cases and the filing with the department of its findings and recommendations for action.

Some of the stages in accomplishing this gratifying result in a city the size of Chicago, and with an active service of over two thousand midwives, most of whom are untrained and non-English speaking, with the prevailing peasant traditions for unhygienic detail in their work, have been dramatic; mostly they have been routine day-to-day emphasis upon the requirements of the law with physicians, midwives and parents. Infants have been rushed to hospitals after office hours with only a few hours between safety and threatened blindness. A maternity hospital and home conducted under a religious order was closed at the urgent request of the Society on the discovery of three infants with some degree of defective sight from this cause, all with-

in the same three months, under the care of the staff physician. After closing the hospital the physician was prosecuted, convicted and fined heavily at the instance of the agent of the Society. Several midwives have been called before the court for prosecution and for the impressive educational effect of the public reprimand. An ambiguity in the wording of the law and its common interpretation by police, judges and midwives alike, was discovered in the statement that midwives are required to advise the use of prophylactic at birth and in the fact of the free distribution of such prophylactic to midwives. Frequently midwives were found who, in their anxiety to fulfill the entire letter of the law, not only used the 1 per cent solution of silver at birth, but continued its daily use for the period of the service and often left a generous quantity for the parents to use similarly. *Prophylactic* meant nothing to the midwife, but the solution furnished her meant safety to the infant's eyes, and for her a medical detail through which she escaped the censure of the judge; so many variations of this implied privilege to the midwife were discovered in the use of every kind of drug, from Murine to argyrol, that it was necessary to further specify in the law the limitation of this safety procedure in the hands of the midwife. Consequently the Society has this year secured an amendment stipulating that a midwife may use the drug furnished by the State Department of Health only at birth as a prophylactic, and not otherwise as a treatment for the infant's eyes.

One of the most constructive measures of this campaign for good eye-

sight for infants is now operating under the combined auspices of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and the Society, through a series of simple talks given to midwives at the hospital by the staff members in both English and the tongue of the foreign members on the fundamentals of their work and the limitations in the midwives' service under the law. These talks emphasize the obligation of the midwife to call medical assistance and outline some of the casualties resulting from the inexperience of the midwife. They have been well attended, and the offer of the use of the hospital for patients with the privilege of observation by the midwife of the staff service has been constantly accepted. This service is offered in lieu of the medical service, which is sometimes difficult to command in the neighborhood of the patient's home, and the record of children born safely at the hospital after circumstances which required that a physician should be called, justifies the experiment and has established in the minds of the midwives using the service faith in the genuine friendly service which the hospital wishes to extend.

Physicians in increasing numbers are standing with the Society in the enforcement of the law; midwives are coming to understand why it is a safety measure for eyesight in infants and to comply with its provisions.

Statistics indicating the progress read thus:

- 1915 Society incorporated for organized work.  
Law passed to control disease—babies' sore eyes—and prevent blindness from it.

30 cases reported during year to Health Office.

1916 131 cases reported.

Four infants suffered blindness from this cause.

1917 191 cases reported.

Two infants suffered blindness from this cause.

1922 331 cases reported.

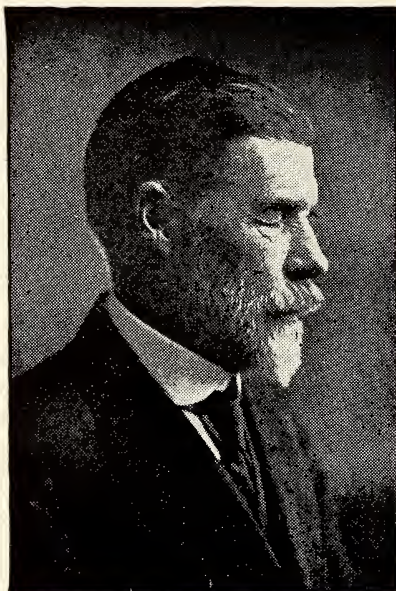
No infant suffered blindness from this cause.

The entire efforts of the Society are directed toward the prevention of blindness, realizing this to be paramount among the obligations of a state toward the blindness of its citizens. Its program includes activity for better care of the eyes in school children, in workers in industry, and educational work toward the control of trachoma and other infectious eye ailments.

The faith of the Directors, staff and members in the righteousness of its cause is well expressed in the words of Helen Keller, which we quote:

"If a tithe of the money we now spend to support unnecessary blindness were spent to prevent it, the State would be the gainer in terms of cold economy, not to speak of considerations of happiness and humanity; the blind person, however well taught, however carefully equipped, can never be so free, so self-reliant as if he had his eyes. The dark is still the dark, and blindness an irremediable calamity. Blindness must always remain an evil, whatever we do to make it bearable. We must strike at the roots of blindness and labor to diminish and prevent it."

## The Three Perrys



EDWARD BAXTER PERRY

**T**HE "poet among pianists" who weaves grace and brilliancy of interpretation and flawless technique into creations which hold his audiences under the enchantment of his fire or the delicacy of his playing, is the musician, blind, Sir Edward Baxter Perry.

Besides being a most distinguished pianist, he is a composer of piano-forte works and the author of several volumes of descriptive analyses.

His first academic schooling was begun in a suburb of Boston and completed in the University of Berlin and at the Stuttgart Polytechnic in Germany. His mother, an experienced music teacher, gave him his first lessons on the piano when he was but seven years old. Later he studied for

four years in Boston and six in Europe, where he worked under the most famous teachers of all time—Theodore Kullac, Clara Schumann and the great Franz Liszt.

Under Karl Haupt of Berlin and Anton Seifritz of Stuttgart he studied harmony and composition.

Armed with this knowledge the young Edward Perry returned to America to teach. Boston, the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, the Woman's College at Montgomery, Alabama, and several conservatories in the South and West have known his genius either as teacher or director of music.

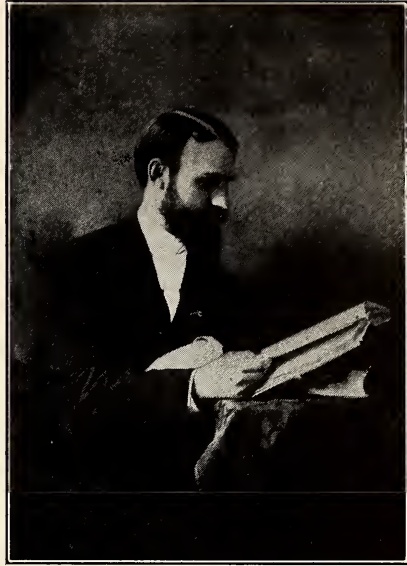
But the concert platform soon lured the young musician with its wider



scope and greater public. It was at this time that he originated the lecture-concert, which has been taken up so eagerly by many musicians. Analysis of the compositions, charming anecdotes of the composers, and the fundamentals of art and æsthetics are the fascinating materials which go into his lectures. Through him many people to whom music had been merely a pleasing sound have been led into a deep understanding and have gone away from the concert hall stirred and inspired.

Not only America has heard this artist. From Munich, Berlin, Paris and London has come some of his most glowing praise. The critics of Dresden fell under the spell of his velvety touch and his marvelous technique; great, glittering Paris thrilled to the brilliancy, the intelligence of his playing; London, to his emotional and dramatic fire. Berlin paid its respects with the special homage of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, by whom he was invited to play at one of the musical soirees at the palace. And it was from France that he received his title—the title of Chevalier of the Order of Melusine—from the Prince Guy de Lusignan, which confers on him all the rights and privileges of a belted knight.

In 1917 Sir Edward resumed his teaching career because of a breakdown after his strenuous concert work. Now, as artist-teacher of the piano in Lebanon Valley College at Annville, Pennsylvania, he is helping future musicians along the difficult path which he so gloriously followed and illuminated by the light of his superb genius.



NEWELL PERRY, PH.D.

Dr. Perry is a Californian. He was born in Dixon in 1873 and attended a country school for about a year, when he lost his eyesight as a result of a bad attack of poison oak. Other misfortunes followed in rapid succession, and in 1883 he was left fatherless and penniless with a permanently invalided mother. That same year he was admitted to the California School for the Blind at Berkeley. In 1890 the authorities of the institution allowed him to attend the public high school in Berkeley as an experiment, and so successful was this experiment that he not only graduated from the high school in 1892 but was able to enter the University of California. Four years later he received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy and was appointed Fellow in Mathematics in that institution. He was then made assistant, and subsequently instructor of mathematics and was

elected a member of the Academic Senate in 1899.

During his student days at the university he coached other students and found this line of work exceedingly profitable. By the time he graduated he had established a private school of his own in which he prepared boys for entrance in the various American colleges and universities.

In 1899 he spent some months at the University of Chicago studying mathematics under Professors Mashke and Moore, then in 1900 resigned his position at the University of California to continue his studies in Europe. He went first to the University of Zurich, Switzerland, and later to the University of Munich to study under Professor Lindermann, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The next two years he spent in travel and study in Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany and France. He then returned to New York, where he coached students of Columbia University in mathematics.

It was during his stay in New York that he secured the passage of the first reader scholarship bill for blind college students, which was signed by Governor Charles E. Hughes in 1907. In 1912 he returned to California to become director of advanced studies in the School for the Blind at Berkeley.

Dr. Perry's ideal, which he has so persistently followed, is to enlarge through higher education the field of opportunity for the young and ambitious blind, and the effect of his work has been nation-wide. In California alone there are six men among his

graduates, blind, who are now eminent lawyers.



WILLIAM B. PERRY

William B. Perry, senior member of a law firm in New Bedford, Massachusetts, injured his eyes in a Fourth of July celebration when he was a child. He was able to read until he was thirteen, but since then has seen little more than light.

For six years he was a pupil at Perkins Institution, from which he graduated in 1887. After teaching there a year he entered Amherst College in 1892, tutored for a while, and finally entered Harvard Law School. He received his degree in 1897 and immediately engaged in the practice of law in New Bedford.

Mr. Perry feels that the lack of sight has had no effect on his disposition. He has never considered it as a great handicap or a conscious misfortune, nor has he ever let it interfere with the performance of his du-

ties. For several terms he was elected to the local municipal council, and in 1906 he was appointed city solicitor.

For the last five years he has practiced law in all its branches, which involves trying cases in various courts. Any inconveniences that arise from his lack of sight are met by his two sighted law partners and an efficient

office staff. Mr. Perry testifies that his clients recognize that his sightlessness does not affect his ability to safeguard their interests.

Mr. Perry is married and has three sons. His home is a charming place where the difficulties incidental to sightlessness are reduced to a minimum.

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## What I Saw at the Circus

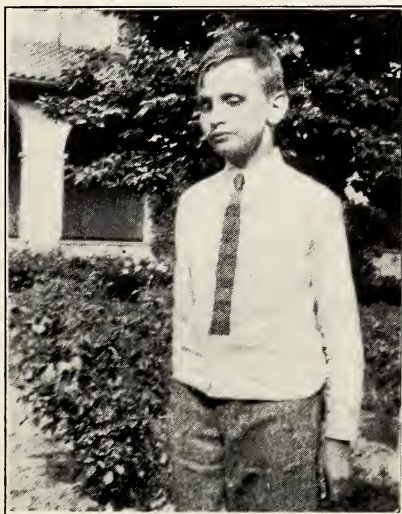
By RALPH STERNER

Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia.

What Ralph has written about as having *seen* represents his version of what his teachers and fellow pupils told him, supplemented by whatever he may have gathered from his attendance at the circus.—THE EDITOR.

We went to the circus. Mr. Gimble was very kind. We were very glad that he invited us. We had a nice time at the circus. When we got there the ladies gave us bags of peanuts and other things. I enjoyed the band very much.

The elephants were in a line, with their trunks wound



around the other elephant's tale. Then we saw a girl swinging on the trapeze. A bear was on roller skates. The clown shook hands with some of us. The seals were playing ball. A girl at the Wild West show would hang by one foot on a horse while the horse was running and then jump on again.



## The Work for the Blind in Mexico

By ALEJANDRO MEZA

**A**LTHOUGH there has been a school for the blind since 1870 in Mexico City, it was but recently that the work on behalf of the education of the sightless was undertaken on a practical basis.

In the year referred to the philanthropist, Ignacio Trigueros, with his own funds and some private help, founded a school for the blind in Mexico City. Trigueros devoted himself to his high ideals, the result of his work being very satisfactory. The blind of Mexico carry in their hearts with deep gratitude the memory of this great benefactor.

After a few years the school for the blind became a national institution, which in many respects has been subject to the disturbances of the political life of the country. As a result of this and other circumstances, the education of the blind had been almost entirely neglected throughout Mexico until a short time ago. The public had not taken a part in this work, and the Government could not do it alone. Several years ago I associated myself with a number of seeing and blind friends and we commenced our efforts to awaken the interest of society on behalf of the blind. We were inspired to a large extent by the splendid work of Miss Natalia von Schenck, whose noble and fruitful life is well known by the blind of many nations. We have succeeded in organ-

izing the Association, "Ignacio Trigueros," for the integral betterment of the blind.

According to the branches of the work, our Association has been divided into committees, which are carrying on various activities. We have commenced the publication of an ink-print magazine, "Desde Las Sombras," to promote the interest of society in connection with the education, life and needs of the sightless, and it is our purpose to give this magazine an ample circulation not only throughout the Republic, but also through the Central and South American countries. Moreover, we have edited a pamphlet containing the necessary directions for the teaching of the Braille system to the blind, and we are distributing this pamphlet together with embossed alphabet cards in Mexico and South America.

Our Association will soon receive the embossing machinery which has been ordered from the Cooper Engineering and Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Illinois. We will then establish a printing department to emboss, first, the necessary text books, and later, all kinds of literature for the blind. The benefits of our Braille library will be enjoyed by the blind of the whole Spanish speaking world.

We feel identified with the principles accepted by the workers for the blind everywhere, therefore we con-

sider that the cause of the blind is not local but universal. We believe that the international co-operation among the workers for the blind, the interchange of ideas and the unification of methods and systems will be the best way of gaining complete success in our work. We expect that understanding and a friendly relationship as well as co-operation among the Latin-American blind and those of the United States and Canada will be the result of our efforts and that this will prove enormously advantageous. Fortunately the same spirit and tendencies are shown by every organiza-

tion for the blind throughout our continent.

For all sorts of reasons Mexico will lead this great movement, so far as the Central and South American countries are concerned. On account of this we are endeavoring to keep in touch with the United States and to open a way to obtain a union between North and South American blind. Our program will doubtless deserve the approval of all those who work for this high thought: "To dignify the blind by means of education and work and to give them the light of knowledge."

### French Soldier, Blind, With His Bee Hives



He does all the work of bee keeping without help

Courtesy of l'Association Valentin Haüy,  
Pour le Bien des Aveugles, Paris, France.

## Training Young Blind People for Public Dramatic Work

By EVALYN M. GRISWOLD

Supervisor of Handicrafts Headquarters for the Blind, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

A paper delivered at the A. A. W. B. Convention, 1923.

**B**OTH the educative and recreative value of dramatic study is so fully recognized that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it.

Colleges, schools, institutions, clubs and communities have stressed the value of dramatic work for years past. It seems to be the most acceptable outlet for suppressed energy and an eagerly sought channel for self-expression. Old and young try dramatic impersonation from Shakespeare to "Little Women."

The sighted person educated from the earliest moment of self consciousness by the pantomime of life's activities, is sure that he can interpret the emotions of any character in drama. Interpretive gesture is involuntary; the significance of attitude is a part of his language and he can take up the work of impersonation with comparative confidence. How different must be the approach of the blind to such work, but in the difference lies the attraction for the blind. While the sighted person is familiar with sign language, to the blind each gesture is a revelation. The sighted child before it can speak has learned the language of pantomime, which the imagination of even the adult blind does not grasp. To the sighted person, acting is an exciting amusement, but to the blind it is often a great adventure.

Educators working with the blind realize that those without sight having almost no sign language do not know how to convey the impression of poise and capability so necessary in seeking normal occupation for self support. A well known educator of the blind from Cleveland says, "The mere lack of a sighted conventional poise may in the few minutes of waiting to meet an employer make or lose the chance of obtaining a position." A friend from Oklahoma put the same thought in some such words as these, "If you don't stand right something about you will queer the deal, no matter how much you know."

The lack of conventional poise often produces discouragement and self consciousness where dramatic work, calling for the intensive study of the emotions and acts of a sighted character; the mannerisms of the sighted, will develop confidence, eliminate self consciousness, and open a large vista of interesting experimentation. The applause of an audience gives rise to a feeling of achievement and self confidence not easily acquired otherwise.

The effort of all educators is, as we know, to put the blind upon an absolutely normal footing of equality with the sighted. My conviction is that so far as we can familiarize the blind with the sign language of the sighted, in that proportion shall we be helping



them to inspire the public with confidence in their ability to achieve.

To quote again the speaker from Cleveland, "The blind must look squarely at their limitation and realize the effect of that limitation upon the public, throw themselves into their work with courage and develop a hobby."

a hobby, that is, to promote a normal standing with the sighted.

Efficiency, not sympathy, is the watchword of the business world and the more intelligent blind are often embarrassed by the way in which the sighted stress their handicap. I heard a young girl answer a pitying remark in these words, "We have the advan-



Helena Klein as "The Faun"

This is the undertone of the work in the Blind Players Club. "To look squarely at their limitations and minimize its effect on the public. To correct the unintelligent attitude of a large proportion of the public toward the blind," is the message the Club has been able, through dramatic work to carry to more than twenty-five thousand people during the last few years. They have certainly developed

tage of you sighted people in some ways, we can go about as comfortably in the night as in the day time, and we can take a book to bed to read after the lights are out."

We recognize the adolescent period to be one of danger. Often the girl or boy returns from school, sinks into a condition of discouragement and idleness, develops the "inferiority complex" simply through the lack of

adequate employment and diversion. Even if employed there are many hours when the lack of healthy emotional outlet causes an undesirable

stimulation of a football game for the sighted. I have known the cast to come off stage shaking with the excitement of success. It is unusual to



Margaret Smith and Helena Klein  
Both totally blind

restlessness and dissatisfaction with life.

The excitement of putting through a successful play before an audience is, for the Blind Players, equal to the

think of a totally blind person rushing toward her dressing room for a quick change, the sound of applause in her ears and the hurried whisper "Did it go all right?" or "That got them,

didn't it!" while another pushes forward saying "Out of my way, there is my cue." I hear such remarks as I stand off stage to watch the glowing faces and capable actions of the group of blind actors behind the scenes. It brings a glow of satisfaction to know that this group are succeeding in an up and coming activity, and that they have reached a normal footing.

People have said to me, "I don't see how a blind person can enjoy a play much less take part in one. Is it not rather like exploiting their handicap?" In regard to the blind enjoying the play they do not see, it would only be necessary to ask some of the professional casts of New York who give plays each year for audiences of blind, why they play with more enthusiasm before the blind than before sighted audiences. At a number of these performances the leading actors have come before the curtain to express their thanks to the audience for responding to many points in the play which the actors had not before recognized. This demonstrates that the mental picture is sometimes superior to the visual. Recently I attended an amateur performance of sighted people presenting a series of historical events. The action was so inadequate that it was funny, but as I turned to make some laughing remark to my blind companion, I was checked by the enthusiasm of her look. She knew her history and her imagination was picturing a wonderful scene from the very performance which was exciting my merriment. Her mental vision brought a pleasure that my physical sight could not give.

As to the exploitation of the handicap of the blind, under proper train-

ing there need be no arousing of sympathy. The blind are eagerly responsive to training and can almost disguise their handicap. To illustrate I cite the experience of the Blind Players upon their first public tour with the Pierson Chautauqua Circuit, some years ago. The criticism received from many cities was "These people are not really blind or they could not act with such freedom." As it happened only one member of the cast had even light perception. The secret of their success was entire lack of self consciousness, the courage of enthusiasm, and their absolute familiarity with every word and gesture of the play. The idea may occur to the sceptic that this success may have resulted from a highly educated and gifted group of blind. The answer is that this group are all working girls of very humble origin, having had almost no cultural surroundings and only a limited education. As the Blind Players have scored one success after another, the opposition and discouragement which they encountered during the first years have passed and those who, at one time, had little faith in the results, now warmly approve.

I have not dwelt upon the pecuniary advantage of the dramatic work of this particular group because it is secondary to its educational value. I mean not only the educational value to the blind, but the enlightenment of the public. The fact that, outside of their daily occupation (for the Blind Players are all self-supporting Craft workers), this group have raised through their dramatic work thirty-three thousand dollars in nine years, proves that this work has a practical financial value.



Let me say that there is a wide gulf between the sympathy-arousing benefit performance familiar to us all, which is really an exploitation of a handicap, and a professionally acted play put on

could bring to similar groups intellectual development and worth while financial returns. Following is a press comment which appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle:



The "Small Wife," Margaret Smith

in a theatre on a business footing, challenging the public, standing on its own merits, giving and taking no quarter. The success of the Blind Players Club indicates that any educator making a judicious selection of material

### **Blind Players Stir Audience**

From the haunting melody of Pan's Pipes, struck last night by the Blind Players at the Academy of Music, to the last scene of the two-act play, the

imagination of the audience was fired and held in a remarkable manner. This was the eighth annual performance given for the benefit of the blind women of Brooklyn. Eight of the twelve actors were totally blind.

As the crowd very quietly filed out of the theatre snatches of comment were heard here and there. They were all low spoken, as though the hearers had become filled with the dream of the players or had drunk from the sacred pools of Pan, as did one of the actors. The general opinion was, "It was lovely."

The interpretation of the "Faun" by Helena Klein opened new fields

for the ambitious blind seeking an outlet for their dramatic talents. The dancing in the "Candle Flame" and the "Festival of Lights" was not the uncertain steps of the blind as we used to know them, but rather the merry tripping of children who had found the joy of life.

In the two-act play, "The Gates of Heaven," Margaret Smith portrayed with rare feeling the character of the "small wife," who, confronted by the huge problem of standing in the way of her husband's religion sacrificed herself so that the conventions of the East might not interfere with the orthodox ideas of the West.



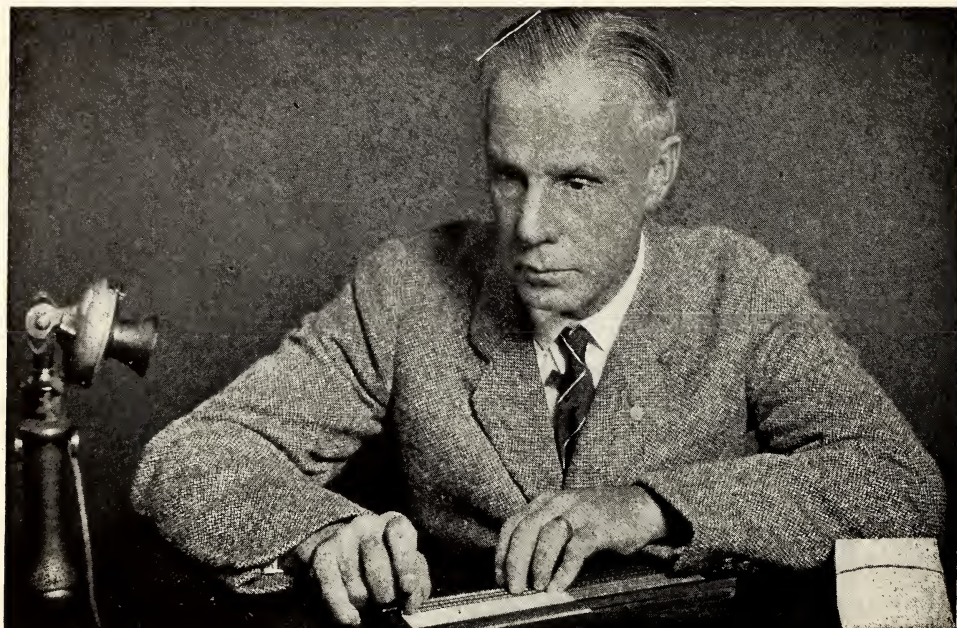
The Club House—"Team Play Lodge"

In 1920 the Blind Players purchased Team Play Lodge, at Suffern, New York. This ten-acre farm, with orchards and gardens and a ten-room house, was bought with money earned

by their dramatic performances and two gifts of a thousand dollars each. This year the Players have added an automobile to their possessions, to simplify transportation problems.



## Industrial Home for the Blind Brooklyn, New York



Eben P. Morford, Managing Director

**T**HIRTY years ago a group of twenty blind men and women of Brooklyn, banded together into the Mizpah Circle, pledged to help those similarly handicapped and less fortunate than themselves. They conceived the idea of starting an Industrial Home, where blind men could be trained to be self-supporting, could work, and if they had no homes, could live. Above all, where they could come for the stimulus and courage essential to the man who must compete in a world which takes no account of handicaps or be cast aside.

By giving a number of bazaars, the Mizpah Circle raised sufficient funds to start a small shop at 96 Lexington

Avenue, which opened its doors to two blind workmen in April, 1893. It was the first organization for the adult blind in New York State, and the third of its kind in the United States. Chair caning and weaving were the first industries taught; two years later broom making was taken up.

One of the leaders of this little group was Eben P. Morford, who had been totally blinded himself at the age of seventeen by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was educated at the New York Institute for the Blind, but in spite of his own success in making his way, he realized the limitations and difficulties of the industrial field open to the blind. He was made di-



rector of the Home and has remained in that position ever since, devoting his life with tremendous energy and vision to the task of broadening this field, and in training men to fit into lines of work formerly closed to them.

In 1899, this combination of home and shop, had become so cramped and inadequate, that the move was made to the present location at 512 Gates

taught to see with their hands in place of their eyes, and to perform some form of work, which enabled them to earn their own living. The Home is in personal contact with over five hundred blind men and boys at present, giving them whatever they need in the way of training, work, encouragement or advice, so far as the present equipment and staff of the Home permits.



Proposed New Building

Avenue. The passing years have brought more men and greater business. Mop making has recently been added and promises to become a large industry. Nine thousand recaned chairs and 55,000 brooms was last year's output of this group of 50 blind workmen.

During the thirty years of its active work, three thousand blind men have passed in and through and out of the Industrial Home's doors, having been

Many have been rescued from utter hopelessness and despair. Many have learned, through the warmth of comradeship and the interest of work, that there is still some pleasure in living, even if they cannot see.

Through their energy and initiative, Mr. Morford and his co-workers have helped to create a place in industry for the blind man. They have convinced many employers that he may be a business asset instead of an object of

charity and pity. They are sending more and more men back into industries employing sighted workers.

But present quarters are not only hopelessly inadequate, but they are unsafe. The proposed new fire-proof building, for which a successful campaign has just terminated in Brooklyn, will provide space and proper equipment for 125 blind workmen. It

will give a home to approximately 100 blind men, some of them too old to work, who are, under present conditions, sadly neglected. It will greatly increase facilities for teaching blind men who live at home, and for getting capable men back into industrial life. And it will also serve as a much needed recreational and social center for all the blind men of Brooklyn.

## Mendicancy

BY JOHN D. GODFREY

**I** SUPPOSE there are few men and women in the United States who have not been "touched" at some time or other by a professional beggar. These extraordinary, often strangely talented folk ply their trade in every corner of the country. Probably some of the cases seemed so genuine, so deserving that you felt a glow of warmth when you handed out your dime or your dollar. This case, at least, is "on the level," you told yourself. I regret to disillusion you, but those of us who have been privileged to study the inside working of the fraternity of alms-seekers know that the chances of your being openly appealed to by a deserving case are practically nil.

For more than twenty years I have been in daily contact with beggars on the streets of Greater New York. I have arrested, investigated, or talked with thousands of mendicants. In their lives I have dug up almost unbelievable romances. I have discov-

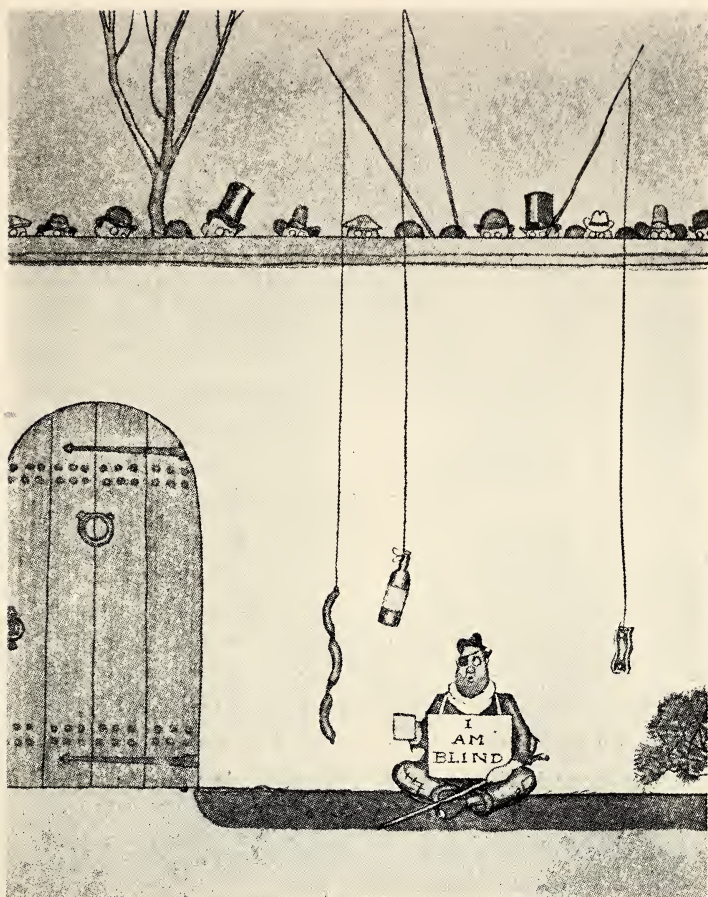
ered men and women of extraordinary, though misguided talent. My sympathy and confidence have been given to many of them—mistakenly, I admit. Looking back on it all, I have to confess that I have yet to uncover a single deserving case.

Three years ago my department sent out investigators who followed up eight hundred cases of street begging. Not a single case was genuine. In every case the mendicant was a professional.

Before distributing your "spare cash" so freely to the professional panhandler you should consider that the man genuinely in want does not turn to street begging as a relief. In New York City there are organizations which will take care of every blind man, to cite one class of mendicants, help him to learn a trade and find a place at which he can work. Other cities make similar provisions.

Some years ago a wealthy New York man placed five thousand dol-





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### The Skeptic's Society

lars in my hands, with the provision that I and my associate use the entire sum for reforming beggars. We devoted a goodly part of our time for three years to this charitable mission. As soon as the beggars were released from jail we provided lodging for them, bought good clothing, provided tools for their trade, if they had any, and found them work. Every man whom we assisted in those three years was back on the streets begging in less than a month.

A capable, experienced beggar will

take in from fifteen dollars to five hundred dollars a day, and it is seldom that the trained professional works more than three or four hours a day at his trade. As long as a man can make such sums by the simple method of holding out his hand for them, he is not likely to turn his talent into other channels. If you would stop giving money on the street, the most lucrative garden of beggardom would cease to flourish.

Don't blame the beggar—blame yourself.



## OUTLOOK FOR THE BLIND

41 UNION SQUARE WEST - NEW YORK

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*Please send in promptly notice of change of address, giving both old and new; always state whether the change is temporary or permanent.*

MARCH, 1924

### OPPORTUNITY—NOT PITY

"The falsely sympathetic attitude of the public is to blame for fully three-fourths of the bitter experiences that go to make blindness a real misfortune," says a recent valued contributor to our pages. "Cease regarding those without sight as social misfits—mere discards from the game of life. We ask only a fair chance, as men and women, to play our hands in the game of life, on an equal basis with the other players." Give opportunity, not pity, he pleads.

It is with this thought in mind that we publish from time to time the stories of blind men and women who in spite of their seeming handicap, are living eminently successful lives. Popular attitude will be right when the public knows what blind people can and are doing. Pity will change to admiration and sympathy become organized, constructive effort to provide full opportunity for all deprived of sight to live equally successful lives.

Another reason for passing along "success stories" of the blind, through the medium of our pages, is their beneficent influence upon the blind themselves. Particularly to the youthful

blind is it of measureless inspiration to know about those of their numbers who by refusing to allow physical blindness to dim mental vision have risen so victoriously above their handicap. Truly there is no more invigorating stimulus to achievement than the intimate life stories of those who have achieved. In this instance peculiarly are they "the Torch that lights the way for those who follow."

Give opportunity—not pity. One is reminded of the story of the kindly-hearted old pilgrim who, in the deepening twilight, had at last successfully crossed a vast chasm and sullen stream.

"An old man going a lone highway  
Came at the evening cold and gray  
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.  
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,  
The sullen streams had no fears for him;  
But he turned when safe on the other side,  
And built a bridge to span the tide.

"'Old man,' said a fellow pilgrim near,  
'You are wasting your time with building here,  
You never again will pass this way,  
Your journey will end with the closing day.  
You have crossed the chasm deep and wide,  
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?'

"The builder lifted his old gray head,  
'Good friend, in the way that I've come,' he said,

'There followeth after me today,  
A youth whose feet must pass this way.  
This stream that has been as naught to me  
To the fair-haired youth might a pitfall be.  
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,  
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him.'"

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR BLIND ORPHANS

### Near East Relief Operates Four Schools for the Blind

The 214 blind orphans removed by the Near East Relief from Anatolia at the time of the evacuation of the 20,000 orphans under American care, are now happily quartered in schools especially designed for the blind. The removal of the children, you may remember, was made necessary because of the exodus of Christian populations from Moslem territory at the time of the Smyrna disaster.

Jerusalem is now the home of the largest blind school, the Palestine government having granted the Near East Relief permission for the emigration into Palestine from Syria of 115 blind children.

The British raised the emigration ban on the grounds that the blind children were expelled from Turkey, and that it was an emergency. Near East Relief is guaranteeing that the children will not become a public charge for a period of five years, and that they will be trained for self-support.

This is the fourth blind school to be established by the Near East Relief for orphans from the interior of Turkey. The first is at Alexandropol, caring for 69, the second is at Athens caring for 30 children, and the third at Maameltein, caring for 65.

One of the most constructive tasks the Near East Relief has accomplished is the demonstration that blind people have other resources than begging for a living, and that trachoma, the dreaded eye-disease of the East, can be cured if precautions are taken in time. 3,000 children were discharged

from the Alexandropol orphanage in 1923 as permanently cured of trachoma.

### THE BLIND PLAYERS

For eight years a picturesque group of sightless girls known as the Blind Players has performed professionally in Eastern cities. It is difficult to realize while watching their performances that only a few years ago these girls were barred by blindness from normal activity and happiness. Today they are free and unhampered in a work which makes for development and poise and are keeping normal pace with the seeing.

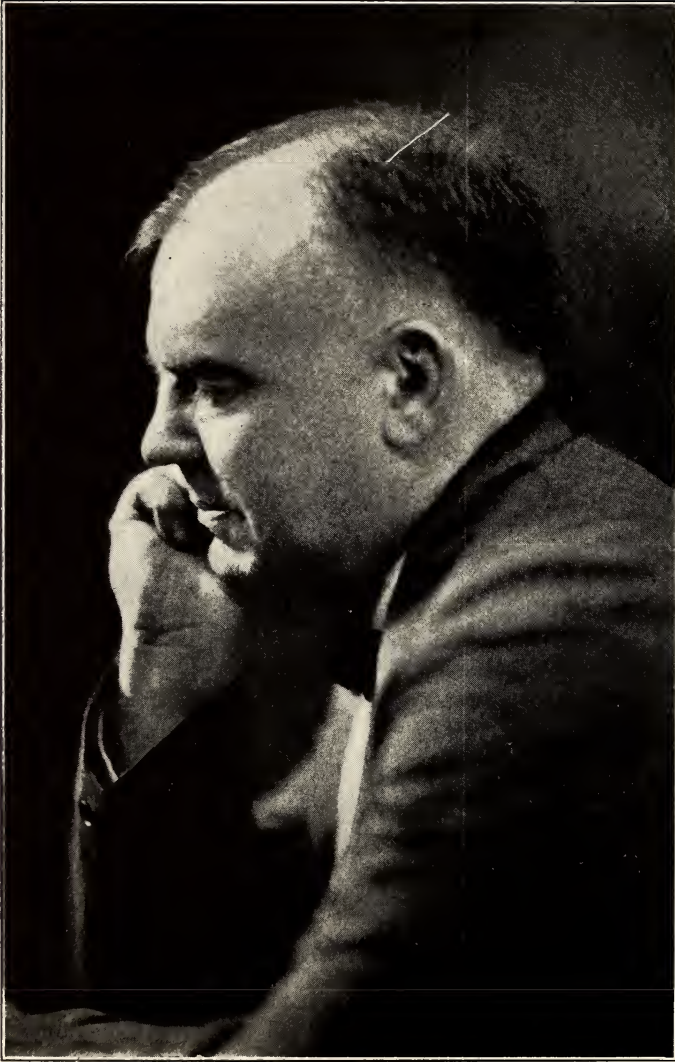
### CLIFFORD B. MARTIN

In May, 1923, Clifford B. Martin was elected superintendent of the Kentucky School for the Blind to fill the post left vacant by the death of Miss Susan B. Merwin. Mr. Martin had served as assistant superintendent for twenty years and he was unanimously approved as the next superintendent by the Board of Trustees.

Perhaps the most valuable piece of work heretofore accomplished by Mr. Martin was the establishment of the Kentucky Workshop for the Adult Blind, a connection of the Kentucky School. It has experienced unusual success, serving as a model for many workshops in other states.

The Kentucky School first knew its recently elected superintendent as a highly gifted pupil, for Mr. Martin had lost his sight as a boy. He graduated in 1892 and became instructor of musical acoustics and piano tuning at the school. At the same time he studied singing and taught harmony in the Vincent School of Music.

As Mr. Martin's interests at this time were musical, he continued his



**CLIFFORD B. MARTIN**

studies in New York and later in Europe. Upon his return to this country he was appointed choir director of the James Lee Memorial Church in Louisville.

Mr. Martin was a pioneer in Boy Scout activities by introducing them among sightless boys. He was the first Scout Master of the world's first troop of sightless Boy Scouts. For some

time, too, he was athletic director at the Kentucky School for the Blind.

Although the first year of his incumbency has not yet drawn to a close many improvements are already visible at the Kentucky School for the Blind. They are but mute and partial witnesses to the signal ability this man brings to his new task which he has learned well through years of experience and close application to his work.



## BOOK NEWS

By SHERMAN C. SWIFT

For the A. L. A. Committee on Work  
with the Blind

Is a magazine a book?

I ask myself this question because I wish to speak here of literature of a periodical nature. And yet, this department of THE OUTLOOK bears the caption "Book News." If a magazine be not a book, then I am ruled out of court. Let me hope that the judge with the blue pencil will consent to regard, for the time being, magazines and newspapers intended for the use of the blind in the light of literature, and not as is so often the case with similar material offered to the sighted, mere material for the waste-basket or the furnace.

We all know the splendid series of Braille periodicals now published in the English-speaking world, and no reference of this will be made in this place; but perhaps many of us are still unaware of the exceptionally well-edited and well-printed group of magazines and papers now being published in Paris, France. Since the Great War many blind people in America have familiarized themselves, at least to the point of easy translation, with the French language, and these will be interested in the news I am now giving you.

There are two publishing plants in Paris producing works in Braille, one, the Phare de France (14 rue Daru; Director, Mlle. de Villedon); the other, the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund (74 rue Lauriston; Foreign Secretary, M. George Raverat). The first of these houses, besides a splendid collection of novels, plays,

biographies, poems, etc. (these, by the way, being sold for the price of three francs per volume, or the equivalent of sixteen or seventeen cents in American funds), issues on the first and fifteenth of each month an excellent magazine entitled "La Lumière." This periodical is furnished to subscribers outside France at twelve francs per year, or about seventy cents. It comprises approximately fifty pages of splendid material of a general nature. The first and last articles are printed in full spelling, the remainder in fully contracted French Braille.

The "Blind Fund," as it is called in Paris, publishes a monthly known as "Le Braille Magazine" in fully contracted Braille, and a newspaper called "Le Courrier Braille," which, dating from January of this year, will appear twice weekly. The Tuesday issue will contain twelve pages, the Friday, eight. Supplements will be issued from time to time as the importance of news requires. Both these journals (the magazine and the newspaper) carry the insignificant subscription fee of ten francs. Both are splendidly edited and excellently printed on good paper, and with a very readable and substantial dot. Those of my readers who can read French should not fail to subscribe to these journals, since they give, in condensed and clear form, the French viewpoint on many important questions which are now agitating the whole world.

The "Blind Fund" also publishes an English periodical under the title of "The Interallied Braille Magazine." This is printed in Grade Two Braille. Its subscription price to the United States is two dollars.

These Paris publications are most important factors in the Braille problem of the present day. We should all seize upon them for we should find that they would bring us all closer together.

A few months ago the literary world was absorbed in the discussion and appreciation of "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page," by Burton J. Hendrick. This work fully deserved all the encomiums it received. It was, so to speak, the rent veil of the holy of holies of the soul and heart and mind of a truly great man. Literature of this kind is all too scarce in Braille, and we are therefore more than glad to be able to announce that the first of the two volumes comprising the "Life and Letters" is now available in Revised Braille Grade One and a Half—five volumes, American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky., \$21. These volumes have been Brailled with the co-operation of the American Library Association, which has, for the past few years, been such a generous patron and has given us so many up-to-date and worth-while books. Everyone who is interested to know how and what great minds think should not fail to read "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page."

Most of us have read Kingsley's adventure story, "Westward Ho," and some of us have also read his romance, "Hypatia." But more of us should read this latter work. Its scenes, its plot, its color, etc., are found in the period of decadence of Greek thought and civilization in Egypt. Hypatia was a real personage, and our author has dealt with her in a sympathetic and yet a thoroughly just fashion. It is an intensely interesting historical

romance worthy to be placed side by side with "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Quo Vadis," etc. It is now offered in Braille Grade One and a Half, six volumes, American Printing House for the Blind, \$25.65.

All the world loves a laugh, but those who read Frank Stockton's "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" (Grade One and a Half, two volumes, American Printing House for the Blind, \$8.80) will know the joys of hearty merriment and will not have to take dyspepsia tablets to assist digestion. The old kings employed jesters to provoke laughter at the banquet table; we are more refined (or think we are) and call our jesters humorists, whom we read and applaud and incidentally make rich—and we love them dearly because of their tomfoolery. Stockton is one of the best of these laughter makers. Read him and grow fat.

### NOTICES

The *Sunday-School Monthly* is a magazine given wholly to the exposition of the international course of lessons, and is proving valuable to many Sunday-school teachers in nearly all the different denominations.

Those desiring a free sample in New York Point or Revised Braille may write to the Gospel Trumpet Co., Dept. for the Blind, Anderson, Ind., stating type.

WANTED—Extra copies of Proceedings of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, 3d, 5th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 24th, and 25th. Will gladly exchange copies of the 11th, 12th, and 13th for these volumes, or will pay cash for them. Virginia School for the Blind, Staunton, Va.

## We Who Sit Apart

By HELEN KELLER

THE rehabilitation of the handicapped is a noble benevolence. It cannot fail to enlist the cooperation of the public. The practical aspect of the work is most encouraging. The endeavor to fit men and women who are halted before the wall of a disability for self-support and happiness must needs appeal to the sympathies and good sense of every one. This is a long step from unredeeming charity. There is no doubt in my mind that we render the greatest service to the unfortunate when we enable them to feel that they are useful members of society, capable of working for others as well as for themselves. It seems to me, the goal of all philanthropy should be to bring about as nearly as possible equality of opportunity. This is the only constructive way to help—the only effective way of lightening the heavy, and the weary weight of all this unintelligible world.

There are a number of things I should like to say to the handicapped themselves. I will speak out of the fullness of my own experience. All my life I have struggled with a triple handicap of deafness, blindness and imperfect speech. The struggle has taught me some precious truths that have brought me happiness. It has also helped me to understand the problems of other people who have unusual disadvantages to overcome.

We who sit apart from the larger activities of the world are often inclined to think that our lot in life is peculiarly hard. The thought persists that we have not been given "a square deal"—that we are capable of far greater things than we are doing. We believe that if we were not so cramped in our circumstances, we could accomplish much more. Every one we know seems more fortunately situated than we are. We have the feeling of being sundered from society with chasms around, heights above and depths beneath. Our sisters, brothers and friends have so many advantages that we have not! They are free to go where they like. They have pleasant companions and interesting adventures. Life for them is full of bright possibilities. The world holds no treasure which they may not hope to grasp, while we are fettered and denied self-expression and initiative.

It seems to me, there is nothing under the sun more futile than such comparisons. If we could read the minds of those whom we regard as prosperous, fortunate, happy, how often we should find them encumbered, disappointed, enduring life with stoicism, facing black prospects with enforced gaiety!

It is a delusion to think that what I cannot achieve now and here, deaf and blind, I could realize under different





Helen Keller and her Teacher  
Anne Sullivan Macy

conditions. Suppose I were suddenly to find myself in a situation which I imagine ideal. How long would it remain ideal to me? Would I not face new difficulties unprepared? Would not the fancied opportunities and "wider horizons" break up and vanish? We cannot escape limitation in this sense-world. The power of effecting changes for the better is within ourselves, not in the favorableness of circumstances. We differ one from another, not so much in the severity of our handicap as in the way we meet it. If we succeed in wearing our crown of thorns with lifted head and smiling face, we prove ourselves equal to the difficult task of living. Without doubt, the overcoming of limitations develops the qualities we admire most in man—patience, sympathy, courage and magnanimity. The great and the good of all times and places bear witness to the potency of struggle in forming character. For character is like the fire within the flint—latent until it is struck out of the stone. Observing the flint-stone, who would think it contained the possibility of light? And so it is with the dark experiences of life. When they are met with courage, they give out sparks of spiritual light.

Personally, I find it a great help to believe that my misfortunes were sent for a purpose, even if the purpose were only to discipline an impatient,

wilful nature. To conceive of them as punishments or accidents is intolerable. I can work with heart and mind and soul only when I realize that I shall gain spiritual strength by conquering obstacles. In the light of this belief, almost every situation in life offers opportunity for effort and even happiness. To face disaster with cheerful courage and faith is an achievement in itself, and an enduring triumph. There is the thrill of adventure in the thought that we may be blazing trails through a dark world for those who come after us. With each victory we win we push forward a little the frontier of achievement.

The years have brought me a deepening sense of the universality of human experience. Every living creature is handicapped in one way or another. They live in nooks and crannies of the universe, and do their work in hard places. Whether they are happy or wretched depends a great deal upon their point of view. To many the battle is with blind forces, while others feel that they are marching abreast with an invisible army of progress and accomplishment. One conception is chilling and destructive of energy. The other is stimulating and constructive. I have come to the conclusion that we gain from life opportunity and happiness in proportion to the qualities of mind and heart we put into it.

## The News Stand Business for the Blind

By WILLIAM GORSE

**T**HIS title is used advisedly, as the running of an average news stand in New York City is similar to maintaining a small store. There is the daily turnover of money, the computing of daily receipts and expenditures, the receiving and listing of the papers, magazines and books.

Besides keeping the daybook there is the weekly routine, namely, looking over bills, drawing checks and figuring profit and loss. Where there is also the sale of candy, tobacco and small stationery the clerical work is increased.

In New York there are in existence five kinds of paper stands—

1st. Those situated under the stairways of elevated railway structures.

2nd. Those at the entrances of the subway lines, located in front of, behind, or at one side, according to the flow of traffic.

3rd. The so-called stoop-line stands which are up against buildings, and require the joint consent of the city and the property holder.

4th. Those established in park areas or beside them.

5th. Those at ferry houses and approaches to bridges. The last three allow for the handling of candy, tobacco, etc., and the rental depends upon the extent of the business whereas in the first and second classes a merely nominal license fee is called for.

The news stand business is a form of **salesmanship**, and is greatly helped by a **pleasing** personality, neat appear-

ance and habitual cheer. Our blind dealers are in no sense mendicants, using the handling of papers as an excuse for alms-getting; on the contrary, they are upstanding citizens competing with the sighted for business. Their difficulties are the same, plus the handicap of blindness.

Given a suitable location the blind dealer can take good care of his family and is also able to employ sufficient help to avoid too much drudgery. He has money for the church, the club, for insurance and can accumulate something for an evil day. His weekly earnings exceed the worker's in shop or factory.

The reflex on himself is good. His constant contact with the ever flowing stream of life keeps him young and alert. The contentment in his own heart is sure to radiate hope and cheer to passersby. Besides other public service he runs an unofficial information bureau, directing stranded strangers to their destinations.

Although there have been blind news dealers in New York for forty years, there has been a marked development in this phase of work for the blind during the past eight years. This has been brought about by the city license department adopting the policy of reserving these public privileges for the handicapped. Then followed, through the earnest efforts of workers for the blind, the passing of an ordinance definitely directing the city authorities to allot the news stands only to the handicapped.



In May last, these same workers succeeded in strengthening this ordinance so that the blind constitute the second preferential class, that is, they must be taken care of immediately after the disabled ex-service men.

Progress in this movement is still hindered by politicians, who secretly recommend their favorites for suddenly occurring openings. Often the blind man, moving through some slower medium of approach, is bitterly disappointed to learn that the opening has already been filled. There is need of more moral stamina in our workers who will not brook refusal on any flimsy excuse.

The ideal now to work for is the

enforcement of the new ordinance in spirit as well as letter.

All the centers in greater New York are cooperating to this end, and the State Commission for the Blind believes most heartily in the news stand business for the able-bodied blind.

The writer, when a field worker for the Lighthouse for the Blind, had the pleasure of placing between forty and fifty in the news stand business, and keeping in contact with them until they were properly established. He has been running a busy stand of his own during the past two years, and is president of the growing organization known as the Blind News Dealers of New York, 172 East 96th Street.



The News Stand at 86th St. and Broadway, New York City  
which is run by Mr. Gorse

## Brown Betty

BY CHARLES N. MILLER

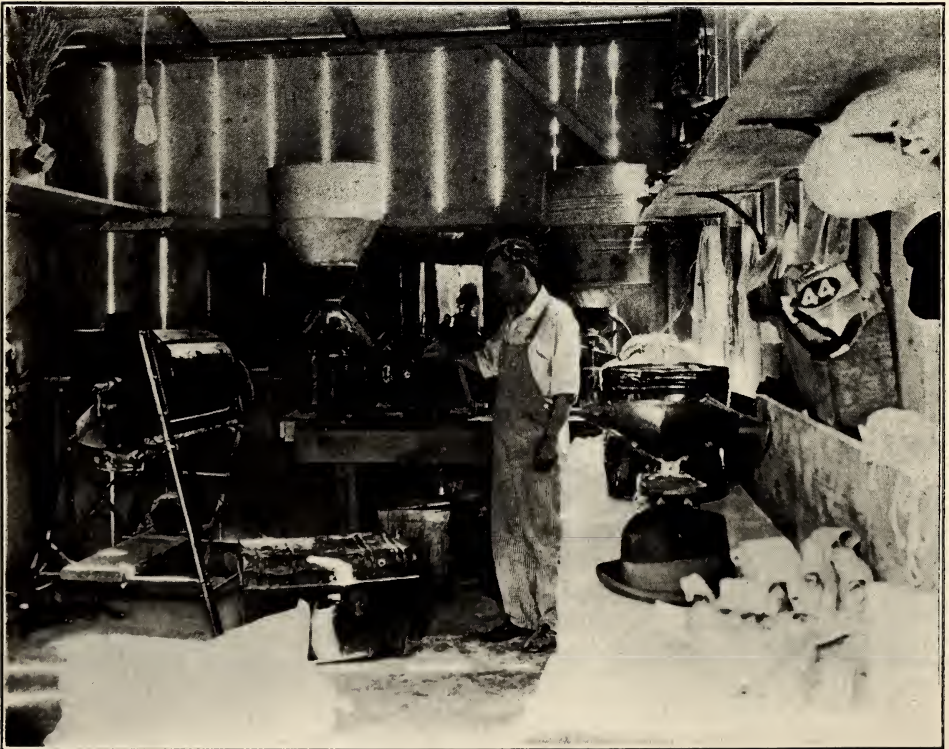
**E**ARLY in my life my parents settled on the prairies of Iowa. It was on Thanksgiving Day of 1886 that I fell while skating, causing a concussion of the optic nerves which resulted in total blindness ten years later. When my parents moved to California, I roamed the hills with the vaqueros and was often in the round-up, although my sight was steadily failing. But at the age of twenty I was compelled to give up this life. There followed a period in which I did little but bemoan my sight. Then I prepared for college.

After graduation I became editor of the *Christian Record* in College View, Nebraska. Eventually I opened a gro-

cery store in Bakersfield, California, and operated a mill for the manufacture of flour and breakfast grits.

One day an old German came into the store and told us of a breakfast dish his mother had made. My wife and I experimented with the grains he named, invented a new machine, and finally produced the food which he declared was better than the original. We, too, were delighted with it. We called it "Brown Betty," and gave samples of it to our neighbors, who returned to purchase more.

The small plant has now been deserted and we are devoting our thought and energy to the establishment of a great cereal enterprise.



Workshop in which the first five thousand packages of Brown Betty were manufactured.



VOLUME 2, NO. 5

MARCH, 1924

# The Booklist of Braille Books

GRADE ONE-AND-ONE-HALF

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND

and

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S

COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE BLIND

*Compiled by*

LAURA M. SAWYER

*Perkins Institution, Watertown, Mass.*

This list includes all the books published in Braille, Grade One-and-one-half, which have been issued since December, 1923.

The publishing houses from which the books may be purchased are indicated by initial letters following each title and are as follows:

- A.B.F.R.B. American Brotherhood of Free Reading for the Blind, 1548 Hudson Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles, California.  
 A.P.H. American Printing House for the Blind Louisville, Kentucky.  
 C.P.H. Clovernook Printing House for the Blind, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.  
 H.M.P. Howe Memorial Press, Perkins Institution, Watertown, Massachusetts.  
 T.B.A. Theosophical Book Association for the Blind, 1548 Hudson Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles, California.  
 U.B.P. Universal Braille Press, 3612 West First Street, Los Angeles, California.

Additional copies of this and of the previous numbers may be had from the American Foundation for the Blind, 41 Union Square, W., New York.

Books followed by (A.L.A.), were printed through the instrumentality of the American Library Association.

## BOOKS AVAILABLE MARCH, 1924

American association of workers for the blind. Constitution. 13p. 1924. 20c.

A.P.H.

**Besant, Annie.** The masters. 70p. 1924. \$2.00. T.B.A.

**Bible.** Chronicles, first and second. v.IX. 142p. 1924. \$4.40. U.B.P.

—Psalms. v.XI. 133p. 1924. \$4.15. U.B.P.

—Isaiah. v.XIII. 106p. 1924. \$3.60. U.B.P.

Calendar for 1924. 13p. 1923. 25c. C.P.H.

Christmas legends and stories. 84p. 1923. \$2.70. A.P.H.

**Cooper, James Fenimore.** The deerslayer; or, The first war path, a tale; condensed for use in schools. 5v. 273p. 1923. \$6.60. H.M.P.

**Davis, Roy.** Business English and correspondence, by Roy Davis and C. H. Lingham. 5v. 604p. 1924. \$24.20. A.P.H.

"The Dreamer." On the threshold. 84p. 1923. \$2.50. T.B.A.

**Freeman, Mrs. Mary Eleanor (Wilkins).** The Christmas masquerade and other stories. 91p. 1923. \$2.95. A.P.H.

**Gale, Zona.** Faint perfume. 3v. 225p. 1923. \$7.15. A.P.H. The story of the "middle class family of Crumbs, selfish, respectable, humorless," and their sensitive cousin Lida, who becomes a member of their household.

—The neighbors, a one-act play. 44p. 1923. \$1.75. C.P.H.

**Grierson, Elizabeth Wilson.** The heir of Linne, and other stories. 67p. 1923. \$2.10. A.P.H.



- Grimshaw, Beatrice Ethel.** Conn of the coral seas. 7v. 602p. 1923. \$19.35. A.P.H.  
A thrilling tale of the South Seas, "to which cannibalism adds a gruesome touch."
- Hart, Helen.** Children's animal stories. 30p. 1923. \$1.25. C.P.H.
- Hawes, Charles Boardman.** The mutineers, a tale of old days at sea and of adventures in the Far East, as Benjamin Lathrop set it down some sixty years ago. 6v. 380p. 1923. \$8.95. H.M.P.
- Hendrick, Burton Jesse.** Life and letters of Walter H. Page. 5v. 600p. 1923. \$21.00. A.P.H. (A.L.A.) This is volume I of the letterpress book.
- Henry, O. (pseud.).** A newspaper story. 13p. 1923. 40c. C.P.H.  
—Selections from Whirligigs. 40p. 1923. \$1.65. C.P.H.
- Hill, Grace.** The big blue soldier. 108p. 1923. \$4.35. C.P.H.
- Holidays** in story and verse. 74p. 1923. \$2.35. A.P.H.
- Hooker, Forrestine Cooper.** Prince Jan, St. Bernard; how a dog from the land of snow made good in the land of no snow. 146p. 1923. \$5.85. C.P.H.
- Johanny Bear,** and other bear stories. 86p. 1923. \$2.80. A.P.H.
- Kilbourne, Fanny.** Aren't husbands queer? and Joshua Trimble—watchmaker, by Percy Shaw. 50p. 1923. \$2.00. C.P.H.
- Kingsley, Charles.** Hypatia. 6v. 733p. 1923. \$25.65. A.P.H. (A.L.A.)
- McMurry, Frank Morton.** Advanced geography, by F. M. McMurry and A. E. Parkins. 8v. 1021p. 1923. \$40.85. A.P.H.
- Madison, Lucy Foster.** Peggy Owen and liberty. 2v. 345p. 1923. \$13.80. C.P.H.  
—Peggy Owen at Yorktown. 2v. 309p. 1923. \$12.15. C.P.H.
- Magic ferns,** and other fairy tales. 83p. 1923. \$2.65. A.P.H.
- Markey, Corine.** Now if it only hadn't rained. 28p. 1923. \$1.15. C.P.H.
- Mayo, Katherine.** Israel Drake, and other stories, by Katherine Mayo and H. J. O'Higgins. 93p. 1923. \$3.00. A.P.H.
- Mayo, Margaret.** Polly of the circus. 151p. 1923. \$6.10. C.P.H.
- Muzzey, David Saville.** American history. 7v. 993p. 1924. \$39.75. A.P.H.
- Paramananda, Swami.** The way of peace and blessedness. 41p. 1923. \$1.65. C.P.H.
- Pelly, William Dudley.** The face in the window, and The Devil's tools, by M. D. Post. 87p. 1923. \$2.80. A.P.H.
- Richmond, Mary Ellen.** What is social case work? an introductory description. 3v. 306p. 1923. \$10.00. A.P.H. "Readable and interesting book on the work of making social readjustments."
- Sawyer, Ruth.** Seven miles to Arden. 2v. 228p. 1923. \$9.15. C.P.H.
- Sinnett, Alfred Percy.** The growth of the soul. 6v. 543p. 1923. \$12.00. T.B.A.
- Taylor, Henry Martyn.** Mathematical and chemical notation; revised by the committee on mathematics of the Commission on uniform type for the blind. 28p. 1924. 75c. A.P.H.
- Tolstoi, Liov Nikolaevich.** A captive in the Caucasus, and Where love is there God is also. 98p. 1923. \$3.20. A.P.H.
- Ward, Charles Henshaw.** Sentence and theme. 5v. 749p. 1924. \$30.00. A.P.H.  
—Sentence book; to be used with Sentence and theme. 122p. 1924. \$5.80. A.P.H.
- Wells, Webster.** First year algebra, by Webster Wells and W. W. Hart. 11v. 660p. 1923. \$20.35. A.P.H.
- Wentworth, George.** Plane geometry, by George Wentworth and D. E. Smith. 8v. 620p. 1923. \$19.70. A.P.H.
- Williams, Henry Smith.** Radio-mastery of the ether, volume 9 of his Story of modern science. 2v. 191p. 1923. Free to schools and libraries. A.B.F.R.B.

Arrangements have been made by which the following books may now be purchased from the American Printing House for the Blind. These books were formerly listed among the publications of other presses.

**Cabot, Richard Clarke.** A layman's handbook of medicine, with special reference to social workers.

**Sears, Amelia.** The charity visitor, a handbook for beginners. 2v. 136p. 1923. \$4.30. A.P.H.

**Watson, Frank Dekkor.** Social work with families, social case treatment. 6v. 468p. 1923. \$14.90. A.P.H.

We have just received an announcement from the Universal Braille Press that the King James version of the Old and New Testaments is now ready for sale in 21 volumes at a price of \$80.00.

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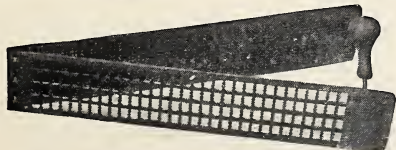
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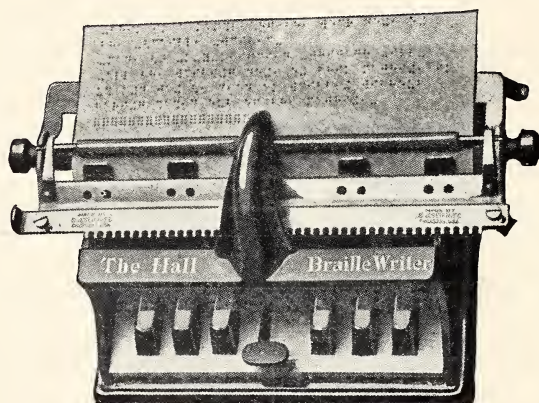
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